Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVII. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1842. NO. 16.

PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 31, 1841.

HOME LEAGUE.—The attention of our readers is especially directed to the resolutions of the New York State Home League, found in another column. The almost universal attention of the community is now drawn to the Tariff subject—to the necessity of protecting Home Industry, and producing among ourselves the necessaries of life. This shows the commencement of healthy action in the public mind, and if kept up will produce the most beneficial results. The stern necessity of a discrimination in duties in favor of home manufactures is forcing itself upon the public mind *irresistibly*, and the blustering of a few Locofoco leaders, and cotton planters, cannot prevent the laboring population of the country from understanding their true interests.

The New Orleans Courier, of the 15th inst., states that a letter from Matamoras states that the Mexican clergy, fearful least St. Anna intended to seize the church lands, made him a free gift of one million of dollars, on no other condition than that of exterminating the heretics of Texas.

MR. KENDALL, the well known wit of the N. Orleans Picayune, is said to be among those who were captured in the Texan Santa Fe expedition.

INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.—The Alton Telegraph says that, on inquiring at the Auditor's Office of Illinois, he was informed that no official *record whatever had been kept of the amount of bonds issued, the purposes for which issued, nor of their numbers; and that the only means of obtaining the information desired, was by examining the reports which, from time to time, have been made to the Legislature.*

This is one of the most amazing and extraordinary acts of official carelessness we ever heard of.

☞ The value of property assessed in the city of Baltimore is $68,170,640.

The Lycoming Gazette states that it is the intention of WM. F. PACKER, Esq., to retire from the Board of Canal Commissioners at the expiration of his present term of service, on the first of February next.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—A wretch named Peter Cauble, and his wife, have been arrested at Salisbury, N. C., for having whipped a negro boy so cruelly that he was not expected to live. They had, a short time previous, buried a negro girl who was supposed to have died a natural death, but the boy disclosed, and, on examination, the disinterred body confirmed, the dreadful fact that she had been beaten to death.

THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT, contains a strong recommendation for a *Canal around the Falls of Niagara* of sufficient size to admit the largest steamboats, as a work of the highest military importance, and calculated, with a sufficient work at Fort Brady, to command the communication with Lake Superior, and to give great efficacy to all military movements in those inland seas.

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Among the various interesting details of this report, we quote the following, from the New York American:

Since 13th March last, 417 heavy cannon, with gun carriages, have been furnished to forts on the seaboard. About $1,000,000 more will be required to complete the armament of these forts.

At the *Springfield* Armory, 10,700 muskets have been manufactured at the apparent enormous cost of $206,037, or nearly $20 per musket.

At the *Harper's Ferry* Armory 8650 muskets, and 190 Hall's rifles, were manufactured at the still more enormous cost of $199,174, or more than $22 per musket. How is this accounted for?

Respecting the lead mines belonging to the United States in the vicinity of Galena, and leased out to miners, it is stated that the rents are not paid, and that the rights of the United States are disregarded The recommendation is, therefore, renewed that these mines be sold.

The Ordnance Board have finally adopted a system of guns, carriages, and equipments for field artillery, modelled upon the best European system, and we are glad to hear "the subject of small arms has been revised, with a view to the adoption of percussion locks."—Flint locks bear about the same relation to percussion locks that stages do to locomotives.

By the bye, in the tabular statement of the distribution of arms to the militia of the different States, we are struck with the fact that while New York, the most populous of the States, returns only 162,172 militia and receives 1500 stand of arms, Ohio returns 173,214 and receives 1600 stand, and Pennsylvania returns 257,178 and receives 2400 stand. How is this?

A DIVIDEND.—The Boston and Worchester Rail Road Company have decared a dividend of four per cent for the six months ending the 1st inst., payable in Boston on and after the 3d of January, 1842.—*Penna. Inq.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that the Loco Focos, in caucus, have determined upon their course in reference to the plan for the establishment of a currency submitted to Congress by the President and his Cabinet. In caucus they have agreed to oppose it when presented, and agreed also not to present any serious opposition to the plan before it is submitted. He expresses the opinion that the bill will be referred to a Select Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Tallmadge will be chairman, and says, that Mr. Calhoun makes no secret of his opposition.—He adds:—"It is possible, and perhaps probable, that Mr. Clay may oppose the Bill, though of the probability I have my doubts,—but all I mean to say, and that in reply to what has been said to the contrary, is, that he has given no evidence of any opposition, and avowed none."

BOSTON AND ALBANY.—The Boston Atlas of Friday says:

The entire line of the Rail Road is now open, *for passengers*, from Boston to Albany. On Monday last the first train from Boston reached Albany about 7 P., M. and was received with a salute of cannon and much enthusiasm. On Tuesday, trains went through in both directions—the Western train arriving here late, in consequence of some slight detention by snow, and the failure of an engine on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. On Wednesday evening the Western train arrived in good season. By a singular coincidence, the Hudson closed just as the line was completed, and the travellers are now carried for $6 each, between Albany and New York, via Springfield and New Haven. The trains are well filled, and the receipts highly encouraging. The passenger fare is 5½ for 1st class, and two thirds that price 2d class passengers between Boston and Albany.

Death by Carbonic Acid Gas.—In Flushing township in Belmont county (Ohio) on last Sunday night, two aged persons, Robert Innis, a Revolutionary Soldier, and Isabbella his wife, came to their death by placing a vessel of burning charcoal, in their bed room. On Monday morning, these aged and respectable persons were found dead in their bed.—*Belmont Chron.*

Important from Tampa Bay.—Letters have been received in this city from Tampa, stating that Tigertail and his whole party are in at that post. Col. Worth is now operating towards Sam Jones' camp, and great hopes are entertained of his being captured. The number of Indians now in, including those lately captured by Captain Wade, amount to about 200.

Two of the Indians lately sent out by Col. Worth to treat, were murdered in the neighborhood of Fort Fanning, by a party of the Mickasaukie tribe.—*St. Augustine News.*

A SUPPOSED WRECK.—A letter from Old Point, says the Baltimore Patriot, informs us that upwards of 300 bbls. of Baltimore flour floated ashore there on the night of the 21st inst. The commanding officer, Col Fanning, had it safely housed until the owner could be found. The flour sustained little or no injury by being in the water, and it is inferred from that circumstance that it could have been in the water but a short time.

A Cowardly Attempt to Murder.—The Raleigh Register states that a diabolical attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate the Rev Josiah Crudup, a resident of the adjoining county of Granville, formerly a Representative in Congress faom the Wake district He was sitting in his own house, surrounded by his family, reading the President's Message, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and at the same moment a window-pane fell in, and a rifle ball, passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall.—Mr. C., with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.

FAMILY OF THE ENGLISH LABORER.—They purchase six gallons of flour weekly which is made into bread or cakes with potatoes. They drink tea made with burnt crusts, China tea being too expensive now. Since the price of sugar has risen, they have been obliged to give up its use; but a quarter of a pound is bought weekly to sweeten the pap for the baby. They have no meat except on Sunday, when a meat pudding is made; and none of the family ever tastes beer, except, perhaps, the man gets some now and then from his master.

"A quarter of a pound of sugar is bought weekly for the baby!" Contrast this picture for a moment with that of the baby at Windsor Castle, and we need say no more.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1841.

Gov. ARTHUR BAGBY, the new Senator from Alabama, appeared this morning, and took his seat, as the successor of the Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY.

DOCUMENTS, ETC.

Several documents were received from the Departments relating to the enumeration of the Census, the execution of the Pension laws, the number of pensioners, &c.

A report was also received during the day giving the exports and imports of the first three quarters of the present year. The exports amount to $121,000,000, and the imports to $124,000,000 for the time.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. presented a memorial from merchants and others of N. Y, praying the suspension of the operations of the Bankrupt bill for two years from February next.—The reason of the petitioners was that the effect of putting the law in force at this time would be the sacrifice of the estates held by debtors.

The memorial was signed among others by the Presidents of the Bank of America, the Phenix, Leather and Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Lafayette Banks, as well as by many merchants.

Two memorials were also presented by the Senator from New York in reference to the Bankrupt Law, and both were sent to the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal was read, several attempts were made to get in petitions by different members, and motions were made to postpone the existing debate for a day, or for an hour, but these being unsuccessful, Mr. Weller, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, commenced a set speech.

Mr. W. began by deprecating the course which the debate had taken, its unparliamentary and denunciatory character, and then plunged, himself, *in medias res*. He referred to the odious "gag law" of the last session—the promises of the Whigs to unmask corruptions, to show up the enormous and wasteful expenditures of the democratic party, and asked what had been done? Already, said Mr. W., have you created a National debt of $17,000,000, and by the Report of the Secretary of the Navy you propose to increase this amount many millions more.

Is this, said Mr. W., the reform and economy that was promised—to create a National debt of $50,000,000? Mr. W. then adverted to the manner in which the President had been alluded to in the course of debate; and who is it, said he, who have so far lost sight of the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of this country as to denounce him on this floor with the vilest epithets? The very men who have spent their time, their money and their talents to place him in the elevated station which he now occupies; and why has he been thus traduced? because he would not violate all the pledges and opinions of his whole past life.

Upon the immediate subject of debate, if the object were merely revenue, this matter ought to go to the Committee of Ways and Means, but the Reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy in favor of an increase of expenditures in their Departments, made it obvious that the policy of this administration was such as to make it requisite to increase the Tariff largely, and there was a party in this House that rejoiced at this as the means of bringing about their favorite system of protection.

After some further remarks upon the subject of abolition, and the cost of the philanthropy of Great Britain to the already overstrained and borne down population of that country, Mr. Weller closed his remarks.

Mr. C. N. Williams of Tenn rose. The moment this subject of the Tariff is opened here, said Mr. Williams, party lines are lost sight of, and each member who succeeds in getting the floor pounces upon the occasion to bring out the peculiar interests of his constituents; or enlarge upon the general topics of political parties.

The gentleman from South Carolina had formed an exception. He had taken up the subject proper, and discussed it with his usual boldness and ingenuity. He always listened to that gentleman with pleasure. If gentlemen were realy afraid of a high protective Tariff, why did they not take occasion at the last session, when the Land Bill was passed, to amend it in such a way as entirely to prevent a result of this sort? Gentlemen were well aware that all this discussion was idle—no such thing was feared—the whole doctrine of high protective duties was long since exploded and abandoned.

Mr. Williams then went into an extensive review of Whig grievances, lamenting the decease of Gen. Harrison, and denouncing the desertion of President Tyler.

Mr. Hudson of Mass. next took the floor, and expressed a willingness, if the House were disposed to take the question, to waive his privilege of speaking upon it. Cries of go on.

Mr. Hudson then took up the subject of the Tariff, and answered certain constitutional points which were raised by Mr. Rhett, of S. C. He had no hesitation in asserting it as his opinion, that under the power to regulate Commerce, Congress might, if they judged it necessary for the interest of the commerce of this country, taken as a whole, go so far as even to *annihilate* the trade in a particular article.

He proceeded to show the necessity of countervailing duties to meet the arts of Great Britain, and alluded particularly to the discrimination made by that country in some branches of the Fisheries, such as whalebone and oil, when imported in her own vessels, and those of other countries. He examined the argument of Mr. Rhett in reference to the clause of the constitution giving Congress the power to take care of the general welfare of the country.

Mr. Rhett interposed several times to explain, and finally was answered by Mr. Hudson as to his *abstract* proposition that "revenue ceases where protection begins," by an anecdote. We have, said Mr. H., in the part of the country from which I come, a class of people known as quack doctors. One of these men undertook to shew, and declared he could prove it logically, that all blood-letting was injurious and dangerous, and went to destroy life. For said he—blood is life—if you take it, away, you take away life—if then, you take away half of it, you take away half of the life, and so of any fractional part, down to a drop!

Now, said Mr. H., you have laid a duty of 20 per cent. upon the article of silk, and I think we shall find that some revenue will be derived from this impost, at the same time that to this extent you have afforded a protection to the growers of this article at home.

Mr. H. argued the propriety of referring this subject to the committee of manufactures, and went into detail to show how the agriculture and commerce of the country were interested in the protection of the Manufactures. Mr. H. exhibited much labor and research in the views which he submitted, taking up particular articles of trade, and showing the beneficial effect which had accrued to the consumer, the producer and the government, by their protection. In the midst of his remarks a motion was made to adjourn.

The Speaker presented several documents to the House, among them a report from the Land Office, and the House adjourned.

From the New York Tribune

"HOME LEAGUE."

At a meeting of the "Home League" of the State of New York, held in the City of New York, Dec. 22, 1841, agreeably to public notice inviting all parties, denominations, and occupations, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Home League view with deep regret the attempt by partial and unfair statements and false inferences to prejudice the public mind against the association, and prevent that wholesome influence which it ought to produce; that the length and breadth of its doctrines extend only to *"The protection of Home Labor and the promotion of Reciprocal Commerce."*

Resolved, That the doctrines, as avowed by the Convention, do not warrant the charges alleged against it, viz. that "it is a high Tariff concern, got up by the Manufacturers for selfish purposes." So far from this, the Manufacturers have taken less interest both in the Convention and the Home league than any other class—that they are the least suffers by the calamities brought upon the country by the abandonment of the policy of Protection and ruinous extension of the duty free system—and the consequent balance of trade against us that has grown out of it.

Resolved, That it is not and never was the design of the Home League to enrich the manufacturers at the expense of any other class, but mutually to benefit each and all, and that a Tariff adjusted on the principles of common sense, and at the same time with a view to revenue, is not, as has been untruly said, opposed to the interests of the American Laborer or Consumer, the Merchant or Farmer, but highly for their interest.

Resolved, That when on the examination of the cost of the material and the value of the labor necessary for the production of a given article, it shall be apparent that by the aid of skill and experience within a reasonable time, it can be afforded to the consumer as cheap as the imported article, that then it is manifestly our interest to extend protection to such articles, and that ordinary industry and discrimination in the investigation will be sufficient to distinguish those articles.

Resolved, That the Home League claims affinity to none of the political parties of the day, as it is made up of American citizens, native and adopted, of all parties, ready to espouse the great interests of the country; and that all attempts of party politicians to involve it in partisan politics will be frowned upon by all its members.

Resolved, That the attacks upon the Home League, from certain journals well known to be under the influence of foreign agents, was to have been expected; but these attacks in the sequel are calculated to do good, as they lead to discussions which will inevitably conduce to a better understanding of the subject, and in the end truth must prevail.

Resolved, That the wide spread ruin, produced by the change of the policy of the Government, which the last process of reduction of the Tariff without any discrimination in the amount of duties on articles whether they require it or not, must plunge the industrious and laboring classes into, demands the most vigilant attention of all who wish the prosperity of the Country. Much will depend upon the *Country Press*, fortunately beyond the reach of that *foreign influence*, which in our commercial cities is insidiously and systematically employed in the aid of Foreign Industry to the sacrifice of *Home Industry*. We therefore invoke the salutary influence of the Country Press against this unholy warfare on the productive Labor of the Country.

Resolved, That the principles advocated by the Home League, are the principles adopted by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and a host of other friends of the Constitution, as best calculated to promote National Wealth and permanent Independence.

Resolved, That the protection of Home Labor is essential to a Sound Currency; that, so long as Bank paper is the medium of exchange, and based on metallic money, all our business transactions, and the value of our property with the price of Labor will be regulated by it, and so long as we are exposed to the fluctuating influences which the surplus pauper productions of Europe, thrown in upon us duty free, and without reciprocity, are liable to produce in the balance of trade, we must be necessarily subject to continual painful fluctuations, occasionally producing wide-spread and ruinous Bankruptcies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Home Industry in every section of the country to call public meetings, form town and county associations, correspond with this League and disseminate information, until this momentous subject is understood, and obtains the consideration its magnitude demands.

Resolved, That the State Leagues meet weekly in this city until the objects for which it was formed be attained, and that American citizens of all parties be invited to attend and contribute their influence and bear witness to the sincerity of our views and efforts.

THE CASE OF COLT.—The trial of John C. Colt, for the murder of Mr. Adams, has been postponed for three weeks.—*Penna. Inq.*

PITTSBURGH.....JANUARY 1, 1841.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.—Among the hypotheses by which the universal and severe pressure in the monetary and commercial interests of the country is accounted for, is one which has attracted but little attention, though worthy of the serious consideration of every American citizen; because it is a cause which continues to exist, and is likely to exist for years to come. We refer to slavery as that cause. It is a well known fact that *labor* is the producer of wealth; that all real property and prosperity depends upon the *product of labor*. It is also well known that labor in our Southern States is almost entirely performed by slaves. Where slavery exists, labor is disreputable in the free man; of course then, no free man will labor if he can help it. The consequence of this state of affairs is that about three millions of slaves have to labor for upwards of four millions of free inhabitants. But this is not all. It is well known that idleness encourages extravagance, and that persons that never learn the value of money by the only test of its worth, *labor*, will not be expected to be economical in the use of it.

Therefore we find slave-holders proverbial for their extravagant and spendthrift habits, almost universally spending their year's income in advance, and indulging in every luxury within their reach.

Now, in order to understand how this causes hard times, we should first inquire, do the slaves of the south produce sufficient wealth by their labor, to support themselves and their masters? Whether it can be shown that they have the physicial power to support themselves and their masters, provided the latter pursued a rigid economy, we do not know, though we think it doubtful; but that they *do not* produce sufficient to support their masters, with their present extravagant habits, can be shown, we think, to a demonstration.

It is well known that the first blow received by the north, at the commencement of the commercial distress in 1836, came from the south. For a number of years previous to these disasters, the opinion had prevailed that the south was a very *el dorado;* that *slave labor* yielded a hundred per cent. to the owner, and that the power of the South to pay any debt she might contract was undoubted. Acting on these erroneous impressions, a southern merchant or planter had only to present himself in a northern market and receive goods, on credit, to any amount he chose, until the debt of the south to the north had become so vast as to swallow up the entire floating capital of the north.

The northern manufacturer and mechanic, in order to enable him to secure this then desirable trade, by giving the necessary credits, had resorted to bank loans, and the merchant and shipper had contracted immense debts in England for the same purpose

This, then, was the condition of affairs at the commencement of the great pressure. The north, although run wild with speculation, had yet produced enough by *her labor* for her wants, but she was largely indebted to Europe and the banks for goods which she had sold to the south; and the south was overwhelmed in debt to the north for money and goods which had enabled her to riot in luxury, extravagance, and idleness, while the delusion lasted.

But at length pay-day came. This, by one and another expedient, had been put off until it could be delayed no longer. The time had come when the *actual* produce of labor must be forthcoming—when no subterfuges or expedients would answer—and what was the consequence? Was it found that the slave had produced, by his unremitting toil, a sufficiency for himself and his extravagant master? Let the universal bankruptcy of northern dealers in southern trade answer the question? Let the thousands of northern manufacturers and mechanics, whose all was embarked in this southern vortex, answer, as ruin stared them in the face, whether the slave *had produced* a sufficiency for himself and his master? So far from this being the case, it was found that nearly the whole of the immense debt due to the north by southern planters and dealers, was *lost!* It is estimated that upwards of *three hundred millions of dollars* were thus lost by the north, which went to make up the difference between what the slaves produced and what the master spent.

Now this *three hundred millions of dollars* is an actual tax upon the *free labor* of the North. Our honorable merchants, by impoverishing themselves, have nearly paid off their indebtedness to Europe, so that the great weight of this fearful burden has fallen on Northern labor. The free labor of the North has had to make up that support, for idle freemen at the South, which the slave could not do.

Now, is not this a sufficient reason for the unparalleled distress which has pressed upon the country, like an incubus, paralyzing her energies, and eating out her substance. The north may, in time, by industry and economy, and by the help of a discriminating Tariff, get over this dreadful loss. Blessed with a bountiful soil, with rich mines of iron, lead and coal, and with inhabitants of hardy frames, and indomitable perseverance, no disaster can long keep her down. But is there not danger of the same results following from the same causes. Unless the *actual labor* of the South produces sufficient for the support of her population, (which we think cannot be done by slave labor alone) the labor of some other portion of the country must make up the deficiency, and while the north credits the south at all, constant losses will be occurring.

But admit that, with prudence and economy, and by over-working the slaves, at present the south can supply her own wants,—will she be able to do so when the English market for her great staple, cotton, is lost? "Coming events cast their shadows before," and show plainly to every unprejudiced mind, that the peculiar products of slave labor are in a fair way to be in less demand, and consequently to bear a less price, in every coming year, from the great competition of free labor in India and the West Indies, and slave labor in Texas. If so, how is the slave to produce a sufficiency for himself and his master? He cannot do it. The master must either consent to *labor with his slave*, or he must give slavery up. Which will he do? Time will show.

We have unexpectedly lengthened our remarks upon this subject; but as it is one of vast importance to the welfare of the whole country, we hope to be pardoned. We mean no unkindness to the South, we only state what appear to us as facts, which must strike all with force, and are worthy of serious attention.

The following communication, from Rev. Mr. DAVIS, is in reply to some animadversions of the editor of the American questioning the sincerity of his renunciation of Freemasonry. This is a matter that does not concern us, but we will merely say, it is easy to conceive that a man who takes no part in political excitements should think that we filled our paper too much with Antimasonry, when the editor of a *professed* Antimasonic paper scarcely ever mentions the subject except when it may serve some sinister end; and never thinks it worth while to lay Antimasonic documents before his readers.—We refer to the editor of the American. That editor though professedly Antimasonic, takes care that no important Antimasonic matter shall reach his readers.

We will make one other remark. What can we think of the Antimasonry of an editor that calls in question the sincerity of every renouncing mason. Is this the way to further the glorious cause in which we are engaged. Is it likely that those who are just ready to give up masonry, and testify against its deformities, will be encouraged to take the step if they are to be met, on the very threshold, with sneers at their sincerity by pretended friends? Common sense says no. The fact that Mr. DAVIS never entered a Lodge *but once* is strong evidence of his sincerity, in his renunciation, to every unprejudiced mind.

MR. D. N. WHITE:

Dear Sir:—I find the following statement in the Daily American of last evening which a friend (not a relative) has kindly sent to me.

"We believe they are as sincere in their Antimasonry as Mr. Davis, and in illustration of that sincerity, we will state the following fact, which we dare the Rev. Mr. Davis to deny, and force us to state the time, the place, and the persons present.

A few weeks since, we met by accident with Mr. Davis, in a gentleman's office, when the Pittsburgh Gazette was thrown in—the same identical banner of 'Virtue,' &c. Mr. Davis picked it up and looked over it, and then remarked 'the vile thing (or something to the effect) was ever filled with Antimasonry—Antimasonry—a thing of all others which he abhorred, and that he was astonished any persons would advocate it—that to him, the subject was disgusting and loathsome."

Nothing but my desire to be considered a *consistent* and *honorable* friend could induce me to appear again in the columns of your journal. I did remark to Mr Jaynes, not long since, when a number of your paper was filled up with Mr Spencer's Report on the Morgan case, that in my opinion the portion of Antimasonic matter in your paper was entirely too great.—This feature of your journal I did not adduce as derogating from your *principles*, surely, but as an error in *judgment*. I hope you will pardon me for the criticism, which I am confident *I would not have made to Mr. Jaynes* if I had supposed Mr. Biddle would have used it in a public journal, to make me appear as false to my principles, and false to my friends. It certainly is not kind thus to publish to your injury and mine(?) a conversation which was rather private than public. I am sorry, however, to say in reference to a gentleman, so much my superior in age, that I do not recollect of ever having said that your paper was "a vile thing," or that "Antimasonry was a thing which of all others I abhorred,"—or that "I was astonished any persons would advocate it" or that "to me the subject was disgusting and loathsome" True, Mr. Biddle may "state the time, the place, and the persons present," *but not the witnesses who will testify to the above!*—If he can, I would prefer he would do it, or if Mr. Jaynes will testify to the truth of the *whole* statement made by Mr. Biddle over his own signature it will be satisfactory. I would rather, however, refer the mistakes of Mr. Biddle's article to the imperfections of the human memory, and to the unconscious influence of human passion and prejudice, than to any any moral obliquity.

Yours truly,
JAMES M. DAVIS.

For the Gazette.

TARIFF CONVENTION,

Proposed for Allegheny County—Including men of all Political Parties.

It is highly advantageous to the mass of the people to meet often in primary assemblies, to confer with each other concerning the measures of Government.

Our Governments were instituted for the good of the governed, and we, the people, hold to the correlative truth, that if good does not result to us, the Government must be in the fault. And while we freely admit that there are some things which we do not know, still the arts of politicians fail to convince us, but we do know, that while we had the protection of a good tariff, we were prosperous, and since it has been removed we are not prosperous. And as philosophy teaches that it is not wisdom to assign more causes than are *sufficient* for any effect, we are satisfied to charge the removal of protective duties with our present distresses. And believing that the destruction of the tariff was effected under the dictation of parties and persons always averse to a just compensation for labor, we cannot but regard it as hostile to the interests of the working portion of the American people, of which we are proud to be a part. And since the passage of that suicidal act, a deception has been kept up by the very title by which it is currently known, viz: "The Compromise Act." We aver, that neither in the Act, nor in the circumstances attending its passage, is there to be found a particle of the terms or conditions of either compromise or contract:—it was a *victory*, or rather it was the *articles of submission* yielded to the victors by the timid sentinels whom we had placed in the Halls of Congress. Such terms, thus obtained, we are at liberty to discard on the first fitting occasion.

The Mechanics of Pittsburgh in common with the other productive citizens, being fully impressed with these truths, have held two meetings for inquiry and consultation.

There was a perfect concurrence in the opinion that if grievances are to be redressed we must redress them ourselves! And approving of the plan known by the title of the Home League, for the furthering of the interests of home labor, recently instituted in the state of New York, they deemed it best to adopt the plan of organizing a similar league in this county, to be followed, it is hoped, by leagues of the same kind in every county in the State.

For the accomplishment of this end, the undersigned were appointed a committee to announce a call for a Convention of this county, and to make arrangements for its accommodation.

Accordingly, the subscribers respectfully make known to the of citizens of Alegheny county that a convention will be held in the city of Pittsburgh, (in such place as shall be hereafter designated,) on the first Friday, 4thday, of February next, the convention to be composed of 9 delegates from each election district. And the citizens of each and every election district are requested to assemble at the usual places of meeting, on the last Saturday, (29th) of January, in the several townships at the hour of two o'clock P. M., and in the different wards of the cities, at 6½ P. M., and choose nine persons to represent their respective districts in said Convention.

The subscribers feel assured that it cannot be necessary to urge further or more particular reasons, on the importance of this subject to nearly all classes of the people of this county. They believe that no more is necessary than merely to announce that a Convention is to be held, the object of which is to urge upon Congress and the country, the imperative necessity of protective duties to the welfare and independence of the people. Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. M'CLELLAND,
JOHN RIPPEY,
DAVID M'CLELLAND,
MANNING HULL,
JAMES DALZELL,
JOHN JACK.

From the Savanah Republican.

More Murders in Florida.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer Beafort, Capt. Peck, from Pilatka, we learn from our correspondent at Jacksonville, that the Indians made their appearance on the morning of the 20th inst., within three miles of Mandarin, near the St. Augustine road, burned a house and murdered the whole family, consisting of a Mr. Hartley, wife and child. They were destroyed in the flames. Where are the troops? It appears that Indians can be found somewhat nearer than the everglades.

We further learn, from Captain Peck, that a Mr. La Costa, was also killed. Cap. Captain P. also states that the Indians burned three houses, and carried off several negroes, one of whom escaped. It is said that the Indians numbered twenty-one, and were supposed to be a part of Halleck Tustenugee's tribe.

We also learn that Lt. Col. Riley returned to Palatka on the 21st, from his expedition to the head waters of the St. Johns. He had discovered no Indians. Col. Worth is at Tampa. A company of regulars was to be sent from Fort King to Jacksonville in quest of the Indian mercenaries.

The steamer Col. Harney has gone to Key Biscayne, to take the Indians recently come in at that post to the West.

A correspondent at St. Augustine writes as follows:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 22, 1841.

Last night a negro man arrived at Picolata from Mandarin, and reported that some three or four persons had been murdered near that village. At 5 o'clock this morning, Lt. Judd, of the 3d artillery, commanding the company stationed here, left with all the men he could muster 20 in number, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the report, and if true, to find the Indians, if possible.

In haste, yours, &c.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1841.

Mr. MASON, of Miss., took his seat today for the first time during the session.

The Vice President presented a memorial asking Congress to take some measures to remove the Capitol from Washington to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, or some non-slaveholding portion of the country. The motion to receive the memorial was laid upon the table.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce three several Joint Resolutions. The first would propose a limitation and restriction of the Veto Power;

The second would relate to the Heads of Departments, and proposed to transfer the power of appointment from the Executive to the Legislature.

The third Resolution proposed to prevent a member of Congress from receiving an office under the General Government so long as he should have any portion to serve of the term for which he was elected to Congress.

I do not, said Mr. Clay, propose a fourth amendment,—in relation to the limitation of the Executive service to a single term, because, as I understand, a particular friend, not now in his place, has that matter in charge.

The resolutions will be introduced to-morrow for a first and second reading with a view to their reference.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

Was the next motion of interest before the Senate, the Bill coming up on the motion of reference.

Mr. Berrien moved that the Bill of Mr. Benton be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton opposed the motion, and asked the reason of the reference.

Mr. Berrien answered that many memorials on the same subject had been referred to that committee, and it seemed but proper that the Bill should take the same course.

Mr. Benton, in conclusion of his part of the subject, said that he should regard the motion of reference as a test vote upon the question to postpone. He would, therefore, move for the yeas and nays. They were ordered accordingly, and after a few words from Mr. Berrien, taken as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntingdon, Morehead, Porter Simmons, Southard, Tallmadge, Williams, Woodbridge—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Mouton, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—25.

The vote having been announced, the Bill was laid upon the table for further action, and without any important business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hudson resumed his remarks on the reference of the Tariff subject to Committee of Ways and Means, and was followed by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, Burke of N. H., and Eastman, of N. H., when the House adjourned.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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DECEMBER,					1	2	3
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BANKS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH—Capital, $1,200,000. Discount days—Wednesdays and Saturdays; notes to be offered on Tuesdays and Fridays. Directors—John Graham, Alex. Laughlin, Jas. Thompson, Esq., Alexander Gordon, R. W. Poindexter, Charles Avery, Lewis Hutchinson, John Irwin, (R. M.,) Benj. Darlington, John Caldwell, William Holmes, George W. Jackson and David Shields. President—John Graham. Cashier—John Snyder.

EXCHANGE BANK—Capital, 1,000,000. Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays; notes for discount must be offered on Mondays and Thursdays. Directors—William Robinson, jr., Harmar Denny, G. A. Bayard, James Anderson, Wm. Little, E. A. Brown, Wm. B. M'Clure, R. F. Kennedy, Solomon Stoner and George Weyman. President—W. Robinson, jr. Cashier—T. M. Howe.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK—Capital, $600,000. Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays; notes for discount must be offered on Saturdays and Wednesdays. Directors—M. Tiernan, Thomas Scott, J. W. Burbridge, S. Smith, John Freeman, Wm. M. Semple, G. E. Warner, F. G. Bailey, John Anderson, Pollard M'Cormick, J. H. Shoenberger, Wilson M'Candless and George R. White. President—M. Tiernan. Cashier—J. Carothers.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT BANK—Capital, $200,000. Discount day—Tuesday; notes for discount must be offered on Monday Directors—James Marshall, Jos. Long, James M'Cauley, Wm. Young, Henry M'Geary and Wm. Douglass. President—G. Adams. Cashier—Thompson Bell.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Western District, at Pittsburgh, on the 1st Monday of September, and to continue eight weeks. John B. Gibson, Chief

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,		$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
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"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

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Five lines or less, One year,		$6 00
" "	" Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH....JANUARY 4, 1842.

FROM THE SOUTH.—We have New Orleans advices to the 21st ult., which contain some items of interest.

Accounts from Mexico are to the 9th ultimo. Business rather dull, but strong hopes of better times were entertained. The government is contemplating the reduction of duties on goods, excepting certain descriptions of cotton manufacture, that is, establishing a discriminating tariff.

Two commissioners have been despatched to Yucatan, to settle the differences between that province and the Mexican government. Commissioners have also been appointed to devise the means of filling the ranks of the Mexican army. The army establishment is fixed at 34,500 effective men.

The Mexican editors are discussing the question whether or not encouragement should be held out to strangers to settle down and make improvements on the vacant lands of Mexico.

An article under the head of Chihuahua, November 9, alludes to the capture of three hundred Texians, and asks if Mexico will permit the Texian farce to continue much longer.

Carrera--the half-Indian, half-Mulatto, despot of Central America—has dissolved the Legislature of Guatemala, for the purpose as he says, of convoking a Convention to draw up a Constitution. He also turned out the Ministers of the day.

It appears that on the day of meeting only two Delegates to the Convention appeared.

Business in New Orleans was unusually depressed, there being very little demand for the principal staples for export, while western customers are unusually sparing in their purchases for the supply of the interior. Cotton selling from 8 to 9 cts, according to quality, and 135,302 bales on hand. Flour, from $6,37 to $6,50, for superfine Pork very low, and few buyers. By the barrel, clear $9, mess $8, and prime $6. Hams, 4 to 4½ cts.

TEXIAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—The particulars we give to-day of the fate of this expedition, are calculated to excite the sympathies of the hardest heart. In addition to this account, the New Orleans Bee contains a letter from a gentleman, who does not give his name, dated Chihuahua, Nov. 4, 1841, which states that one hundred prisoners had passed through there, on their way to Mexico. The inhabitants of that place treated them well, and procured them some necessary articles of clothing. COMBS was among them, but nothing was known of the fate of KENDALL. Col. COOK, and Dr. BRENHAM, were with this company. One of KENDALL's partners left New Orleans immediately on receipt of the news, for Vera Cruz, to attempt saving him.

IRON.—The importance of the iron manufacture to Pennsylvania is scarcely thought of by those who have not examined the subject. On Saturday last we published an article, from the Boston Atlas, showing the effects of the Compromise Act on this trade, and the following, from the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, is an exhibition of the value of the annual production of Iron in this State, which will be affected by the operations of this Act.

PRODUCTION OF IRON.

	Tons of Pig Iron	
210 Charcoal Furnaces, yielding	98,350	
12 Mineral Coal say	15,000	
Total pig iron, $30 per ton,	113,350	$3,400,500

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.

70,000 tons made into bars, additional value,		2,800,000
71,000 tons castings, additional value,		5,000,000
65,000 tons rolled iron,	" "	3,474,979
Iron in 270 steam engines,	" "	700,000
7,017 tons nails,	" "	253,110
Scythes and Sickles,	" "	15,000
Edge Tools,	" "	110,000
Cutlery,	" "	25,000
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	" "	30,000
Guns,	" "	185,074
Cars, and other vehicles,	" "	900,000
Ploughs, iron,	" "	107,000
Sheet Iron Manufactures,	" "	100,000
Articles made by Bl'ksmiths,		5,000,000
		$22,100,665

In the statement of the Boston Atlas article the Massachusetts manufactures of Iron amounted to $9,300,000; while it is seen that those of Pennsylvania amount to TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS! Surely it is time that Pennsylvania was bestirring herself. No state in the union has so much at stake. If the odious Compromise act goes into final operation without any change, Pennsylvania Iron will be driven out of market in her own borders, in the east, and in the principal parts of the western country.

Let not Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturers flatter themselves, that on account of our distance from the seaboard [illegible] the act will not affect them. Their great and growing market is in the west, and in that region foreign iron will come into immediate competition, being entered at New Orleans, and distributed over the whole country. Iron Masters are to hold a meeting in Philadelphia soon, and is it not time those of the "Iron City," were preparing for action.

A late Louisville Journal has the following ominous paragraph:

"IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—A letter was received here yesterday from the Hon. John Pope, of the House of Representatives, who writes that *a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law will certainly pass the House by a large majority, and that it will probably pass the Senate.*"

If ever a country was cursed with too much legislation, it is this. Better for us to put up with indifferent laws, and have them permanent, than to be constantly harrassed with change, change, change! We are sick of it—the country is sick of it. No sooner is a law passed, designed to be of general effect, than the notes of war are sounded, and *repeal* becomes the watch-word. No permanent prosperity can again visit us until some settled policy is established in reference to tariff, currency, &c. and the people be content with less legislation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—By a slip from the office of the St. Louis New Era, dated Dec. 27th, we have the following account of a destructive fire in that city, which took place that morning:

A most destructive fire occurred this morning, about half past one, on Third street, opposite the North Market, the particulars of which, so far as we have learned, follow: The fire commenced in the boarding house of Jas. Hamilton, over the stores of N. Bemis, Family Grocer, and ——, Fruit Store, which, with the entire stock of goods and furniture, were destroyed.

The next building, south, was occupied by Mr. Maxwell, Confectioner; stock mostly saved—building destroyed. The building belonged to T. B. Edgar; not insured; valued at $——.

The next building was owned and occupied by B. Severson, Dry Goods and Groceries and dwelling. Goods mostly saved; furniture mostly destroyed; insurance at the Missouri Ins. Co. $675—loss $1500.

The next, the dwelling house of S. V. Farnsworth, was, by the exertions of our vigilant firemen, saved though his furniture was badly damaged by removal.

On the north, the flames extended to the store of C. W. Coote & Brother which was entirely consumed, with the contents—loss not known.

The next tenement, occupied by Peter —— as a Restaurat—stock entirely lost.

The next two tenements, owned and occupied by John Leach, as a Family grocery & Dry Goods store; building entirely consumed; stock partly saved; loss about $8000. Insurance $2350 at Floating Dock on stock; $2200 at Citzens Ins. Co. on building.

The next tenement, a small brick, occupied by P. Roman, Family Grocer and Dry Goods, was saved in a damaged state; stock badly damaged by removal.

Wm. Piggot, druggist, store corner of Third and Morgan street, removed his stock of goods?

The wind being in the south east caused the fire to spread to a row of frame tenements on Fourth street, owned by Mr. John Whitehill, which were entirely consumed—loss $2,000—no insurance. They were occupied by H. B. Long, —— Dodge, P. Roman, —— McSherry and John Smith.

The carriage manufactory of T. B. Edgar, was several times on fire, but was saved by great exertions his stock was somewhat damaged by removal.

The North Market was also greatly endangered, and several times on fire, but was extinguished without much damage. The lumber yard and carpenter shop of Whitehill & Weston was greatly endangered, and only saved with difficulty.

From the St. Louis Republican.

FROM SANTA FE.

Capture of the Texan Expedition, confirmed—Indignity to the American Consul and the resident Americans in Santa Fe!!

The mail from the West arrived yesterday evening, and brings painful intelligence from Santa Fe, and news confirmatory of the capture of the Texas expedition. The recital of the treatment shown the American citizens, will rouse the blood of every one and calls for revenge.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 16, 1841.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have news again from the West, but of a melancholy nature.—Signor Alvarez, our American Consul in New Mexico, with five or six other gentlemen, arrived here day before yesterday; after a tedious trip of fifty days from Santa Fe. They were much annoyed with cold weather and snow, throughout nearly the whole route. The company consisted of twelve or fifteen when they left Mexico; five of these separated from the party about 300 miles from here, and took a more southern route to avoid the cold. Of the rest, one, a German from this neighborhood, was frozen to death; three others are at Cotton Wood Fork, one so much frozen that he cannot travel, one sick, and the third compelled to remain and keep the two from starvation.—They had some mules left in their possession by Mr. Alverez and his friends, liable at any moment, though, to be deprived of all by the Indians around. Assistance is to be sent from here immediately; whether it is timely or not, we cannot tell. The storm they encountered was very violent, and the snow fell to the depth of two or three feet—it was much drifted in places, so that it was almost impossible to travel. The five who left the main party, having to pass over a prairie country altogether, (where no fuel can be procured,) it is supposed they perished. This, however, bears no comparison to what follows. The Texans, on the 16th October, arrived in Santa Fe, in much worse circumstances than could ever have been imagined—they are all captured, bound, and sent as prisoners to the city of Mexico.—The causes and attendant circumstances, as given by our informants, are these:

The deputation, on their arrival near Santa Fe, were divided into three parties—one under the command of Howland; another under Cook the Commissary General from Texas; and the other under McLeod or Loud, the Commander-in-chief (a very inefficient man, and, withal, a fop.) When near the place of destination, Howland, with two more, were sent in advance as spies to ascertain the disposition of the Mexicans towards them. Not understanding the nature of their embassy sufficiently, and from their contradictory statements concerning the place from whence they hailed, they were stripped and ordered not to leave the bounds. In the mean time they made their escape, but after traveling five days and only progressing 50 miles they were taken by some shepherds, brought in and shot. Seven more from the company were again sent in—among them was Kendall, the editor of the Picayune; a son of Leslie Combs, of Ky.; and a Mr. Lewis—they had in their possession the Constitution and Laws of Texas, the American passports, &c., of Kendall and others. On their way in, they were taken prisoners by a Captain of the Militia, and marched out before the presented guns of the company to be shot; by the entreaties of the prisoners and others, the Captain, however, disobeyed orders, and took them to the Governor. Shortly after, seventy more, and then the whole number of the Texans were surrounded and taken; Cook being the only one desirous of making the least resistance. Their fate is wretched in the extreme. That day they were stript of nearly all their clothing, deprived of their shoes, hand-cuffed, and started on foot 2,000 miles to the city of Mexico, with orders from the Governor, that each man, as he gave out, must be speared or bayonetted, and left on the road side. They had gone 30 miles from Santa Fe, (when these men left,) and three of this number were already slain in obedience to the order.

Lewis, it is thought, by his knowledge of the Spanish language, worming himself in and becoming a favorite with the Governor, proved traitorous and informed him of the distracted and destitute situation of the company—hence the disregard paid to the Constitution and laws of Texas, and especially the passports of Kendall and the other Americans, (of which they made a bon-fire in the public square). The resident Americans attempted to get Kendall and his companions released, and sent them some clothing but did not succeed; and in all probability the clothing never reached them. It seems to have been required by the Texan Government, that the company should not fight if they could possible avoid it, but merely publish the Constitution and laws, make some arrangements about trade, and return home. Had there not been any prevarication in the statements of Howland, and if the rest had made any show of resistance, they would have taken entire possession of the country immediately. The Governor was surprised at their situation, supposing them to be courageous, united, and plentifully supplied with provisions.

All is hub-bub in Santa Fe. The Americans are ordered not to leave the town—the goods of some of them are confiscated, and their lives endangered every hour. Cha's Bent, with others, was in custody, but released Giddings' goods taken from him; some of Rowland's taken also. Signor Alverez was shamefully treated, ordered to remain in the limits of the town, and assassination attempted by the rabble; but he disobeyed, and started for this place immediately. I have been thus particular knowing that if you had not heard previously, you would be very anxious to learn all the circumstances. You may rely upon the veracity of these men, and the correctness of the statements in the main; some slight variation may occur in the details. After a respite of a few days, the gentlemen will be in your city on their way eastward, when you can learn all more connectedly, minutely, and much more than I convey in this sheet.

It is rumored that 12 or 15 Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians lately attacked a party of Sioux, in one of their hunting excursions, and were all killed except one, who returned to tell the mournful tale. The Siouxs numbered from 200 to 400.

Yours, &c., in haste.

REMARKS OF
WILLIAM W. IRWIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

On the Resolution offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Fillmore, of New York, to refer that part of the President's Message relative to the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures.

MR. IRWIN remarked that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PROFFIT) erred in supposing that there was not a solitary member on the Committee on Manufactures from west of the Ohio. His worthy colleague from Pennsylvania, (Mr. HENRY,) the representative of a district from that section of country, occupied a place on the committee. Nor was the impression a correct one, that the gentlemen composing the committee were personally interested in manufacturing establishments.

He (Mr. IRWIN) was not disposed, on a mere motion of reference, to enter into the details of the Tariff system; but, as the discussion had taken a tolerably wide range, he would beg leave to trouble the House with a few observations on the topics which had already been embraced in the remarks of different members.—With regard, then, Mr. Speaker, to the doctrine of protection:

The power, sir, to foster, protect, and encourage the industry of its own people, is an attribute of *sovereignty* belonging to every Government. Amongst the means of accomplishing this, are the regulations of commerce and intercourse with foreign nations, including duties on imports and exports. This attribute attached to the several States of the Union on the declaration of independence. They had the power to levy duties on importations from other countries; to impose retaliatory duties—nay, to *prohibit* "the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever;" and their citizens could have had all the benefits consequent on the exercise of that power. Possessed of this right, but somewhat modified, under the Articles of Confederation, it was not until the formation of the Constitution that these distinct State sovereignties gave to the Federal Government, amongst other matters, the power to lay imposts, and denied it to themselves in any case without the consent of Congress. The States having yielded the power and all its incidents to the National Legislature, it will not be pretended that they *separately* possess any longer the ability to protect the industry of their citizens by impost duties.—They once possessed the right to do so; and what has become of it? It cannot be lost to the people. It must exist either in the States individually or in the Federal Government; for the Constitution reserves to the States respectively, or to the People, all the powers not delegated, in that instrument, to the Federal Government, nor prohibited by it to the States. The conclusion seems irresistible, that the Federal Government became clothed with the faculty of giving to the American citizen that protection which *formerly* he might have obtained from the State in which he lived. CONGRESS, then, has control over the whole matter.

Can there be a doubt of the view entertained by the founders of the Constitution on this subject? The first Congress of the United States, composed as it was of men who had come through the fire and blood of the Revolution, and many of whom had assisted in framing that glorious instrument, recognized the power of the Federal Government in its fullest extent. The bill imposing duties on imports, being the second enactment of that first Congress, and which received the sanction of George Washington on the *fourth of July*, 1789, contains the following memorable preamble.

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the *encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandises imported"—Mark, sir, the phraseology of that preamble—Congress positively asserts the power, right, and necessity, to levy duties on imports.

1. To support Government.
2. To pay its debts.
3. To encourage manufactures.
4. To protect them.

Can language be plainer or more explicit?—The act was not intended for revenue alone, nor yet for the *protection* alone of our manufacturing interests, which were then small and contemptible indeed; but to solicit the investment of new capital, to awaken the dormant energies of the people, and to stimulate to fresh enterprise, by giving *encouragement* to their industry. *Encouragement*, sir,—a stronger phrase than *protection!* The bill passed by a large majority, (ayes 41, noes 8;) and, on referring to the journals, you will find amongst the names of those who voted in the affirmative that of JAMES MADISON (the father of the Constitution) and the entire Southern delegation. Subsequent enactments of the early Congresses recognise the same principles; and, were it not trespassing too much at this time on the patience of the House, he (Mr. I.) could show that every President of the United States, from General WASHINGTON to General HARRISON, inclusive, had advocated the protection of our manufactures, either incidentally or directly.

[Mr. BURNELL, of Massachusetts: "And Mr. TYLER."]

Mr. IRWIN. The message of President Tyler speaks for itself. It is on your tables. He (Mr. I.) understood the President to recommend moderate counsels in adjusting this most delicate and embarrassing subject, and the imposition of duties according to the revenue standard; and that protection might thus be afforded incidentally to the manufacturing interests by means of discriminating duties.

And, sir, the act of 1833, commonly known as the COMPROMISE ACT—an act which he (Mr. I.) never approved of, considering, as he did the arrangement a forced and unnatural one, and the act, *in its ultimate operation*, prejudicial to the manufacturing interest, on account of the inadequacy of protection extended to them under the twenty per cent. *maximum*; yet that very act recognised the principle of protection; else, sir, there could have been no compromise.

For his own part, he (Mr. I.) contended for the principle of *direct protection* as *constitutional* in itself; but the *expediency* of exercising that power, on the part of Congress, at the present juncture, was apart from the pending question of reference. What was that question?

The honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. FILLMORE) had proposed a reference of that portion of the Executive message relating to the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures. And to what committee, he would ask, should this part of the message go? Let it even be admitted, for the sake of argument, that we are to be confined to the incidental protection of discriminating duties, and surely the subject should not be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; a committee (although it might be composed of highly intelligent and respectable gentlemen) not to be presumed particularly acquainted with the subject of manufactures. It struck him (Mr. I.) most forcibly, that, as the Committee on Manufactures was composed of gentlemen selected for their familiarity with all that concerned those important interests, for their acquaintance with the entire subject matter, it was the appropriate committee of reference.

But the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FOSTER) was of opinion that the creation of the Committee on Manufactures was unconstitutional. And the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SMITH) said the duties of this committee were performed by the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures until the spirit of protection began to manifest itself, when the two subjects had been separated, and the Committee on Manufactures created. The gentlemen asserts that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to take care of manufacturers, and that the Committee is unnecessary; he therefore proposes to abolish it. Now, did gentlemen recollect how the Committee on Manufactures came to be created? It had its origin in the year 1819, under the administration of a gentleman from Virginia. Nay, it may be said to have been at the very instance of JAMES MONROE, then President of the United States, who earnestly and emphatically called the attention of Congress to the drooping condition of domestic industry, and urged the *encouragement* of the American manufacturer. At the instance, sir, of Mr. MONROE, who whilst President, enjoyed to its fullest extent the confidence of the people of all parts of the Union. It was too late in the day, then, for gentlemen to deny the constitutionality of the committee. He (Mr. I.) repeated, that *protection*, either direct or incidental, had been advocated by all our Presidents, from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and he believed it was not till modern times that any practical statesman had positively avowed a contrary doctrine.—The principle, however, had been advanced on this floor, by several general from the South that *where protection begins, revenue must cease*, Such was a most fallacious doctrine, and he (Mr. I.) was surprised to hear it advanced by any Whig. It amounted, in effect, to saying that you must discriminate *against* the manufacturer Such was not the doctrine of the great HARRISON party. True, the illustrious and lamented statesman who had been the chief of that party was content to see the compromise act run its course; and as that act recognised the principle of protection, if, in any future adjustment of the tariff, an augmentation of duties beyond the 20 per cent. *ad valorem maximum* should be found necessary, (and unquestionably it will be found necessary,) that protection should be extended according to the principles of that act, by discriminating duties in favor of the manufacturer. He (Mr. I.) would, if necessary to the protection of home industry, go beyond this; and that necessity might soon become apparent; but, in the mean time, he appealed respectfully to the Whigs of the South, to unite with their brethren in other sections of the Union, in redemption of pledges which had been made by their chief, and set forth in letters of living light upon their banners. He, (Mr. I.,) for one, was prepared to put in practice the doctrines he had maintained in the late memorable Presidential canvass.

But, Mr. Speaker, the able gentleman from South Carolina (Mr RHETT) argues in favor of discrimination against manufactures.

[Mr. RHETT. "Will the genileman explain *when* I said so? I did not say that discrimination should be made *against* manufactures, but only that it should not be made *in their favor*. The doctrine advanced by me was, that the Constitution authorized the levy of duties on imports for no other purpose than that of revenue, and that, therefore, as a principle, the true system was to discriminate in favor of revenue only; but I stted that I was willing to see the principles of the Compromise act carried out, and that the manufacturer should have all the advantage derivable from equal *ad valorem* duties."]

Mr. IRWIN. The gentleman from South Carolina does not admit that he has advocated discrimination against manufactures. He was not willing to misrepresent the gentleman, but he humbly conceived that the theory of that gentleman led it inevitably to such a result. On the principle that you ought to discriminate in favor of revenue only, a selection must be made of those articles which would prove to be the most fruitful sources of revenue—such articles, for instance, as TEA and COFFEE, which are not raised in this country, and yet, from the habits of society, have become articles of necessity, entering into the consumption of every household, and are esteemed by the poor man amongst his essential comforts. No domestic product or fabric is a substitute for them, and every dollar of revenue you derive from such sources you just diminish *pro tanto* the amount you should levy off those articles which come in competition with the products and fabrics of American labor. This was the leading consideration which induced him (Mr. I.) to vote against the revenue bill as it was reported in the House at the late session—that bill having proposed a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on tea and coffee, and it gave him great pleasure subsequently to assist in striking out that objectionable feature.

Establish the principle that you must discriminate in favor of revenue, and what will be the consequence? Why, sir, the moment one of our own manufacturing establishments rears its head, and attempts competition with foreign monopoly, a falling off in the revenue is dreaded, reduction takes place in the duties on the foreign article; and thus, sir, gradually, but surely, would your home manufactures be crippled, paralyzed, and finally destroyed.—This he (Mr. I.) must call *discrimination against manufactures.*

Gentlemen might not be disposed to admit the justness of the conclusions which he drew from their premises, but the doctrine was openly maintained in the columns of the GLOBE, the official paper of the late Administration,—In a late number of this paper the editors assert that "Protection to our manufactures to any degree, by impost duties, must necessarily be at the expense of revenue, and, at the same time, the expense of the consumers." And that, "A tariff laid strictly for revenue ought to contain, on many articles, *discriminations against the manufacturers*; that is, the duty, instead of being raised for the benefit, *ought to be laid so low as to secure importations*, on which revenue may be collected," &c.

Such sir, is the language of the Globe; and however, the sentiments there expressed might suit in some quarters, he, [Mr. I.] felt persuaded they were not the sentiments of the people of the State which he had the honor in part to represent on that floor. No, sir! In the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania no party would venture to assume such a position; and, as he had made an appeal to his own political friends in the course of his remarks, he trusted he would be excused if he called upon those who claimed to be the *democratic* representatives of Pennsylvania to disclaim and disavow these fatal doctrines. He asked his colleagues to say if they were prepared to condemn the whole protective system, direct and incidental—to abolish, even within a tariff of revenue, discriminating duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, and, by discriminating against them, to break down the industry of their country?

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current and Review of the Market for the week ending Friday evening, Dec. 31.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN.

Domestic Exchange.—We quote checks and drafts on New York at 4 to 4¼ per cent. Premium, and on Boston at 4 to 4¼ per cent. premium, which is a shade higher than last week: on Philadelphia the rate is 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. discount, and on Richmond 3 per cent discount. We quote specie at 3¾ to 4 per cent. premium, and Rail Road orders at 10 to 11 per cent discount.

BEESWAX.—Sales of yellow at 28 cents.

HOGS.—Since this day week a drove of 1700 head of Live Hogs of superior quality was taken by one of the packers at $4 per 100 lbs. This lot averaged 195 lbs. Another parcel of 400 head has been since taken in lots by butchers at $4,37½ per 100 lbs. Early in the week sales of prime wagon pork were made at $5 per 100 lbs. The market is now well supplied and holders of prime parcels suitable for family use are offering to sell at $4,50.

COFFEE.—The sales of the week are some 700 a 800 bags Rio, chiefly at 10 cents per lb. A large auction sale of Rio is announced for Wednesday next.

FISH.—Very small sales of Mackerel at $14, $12, and $7, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Herring sell slowly at $3,25, per bbl.

FLOUR.—*Howard Street Flour.*—A further slight decline has taken place in Howard street Flour. Sales of good standard brands were made from stores early in the week at $5.94 to $6. Holders are generally asking $6 to-day, but the only sales that are reported to us are at $5.87½. The market is exceedingly dull. We quote the wagon price at $5.87½.

CORN.—The last sales of new Md. white were at 52 a 53 cts., and of new Md. yellow at 53 a 54 cts. A sale of old yellow at 56 cts.

RYE.—Sales of good Md. at 75 cents.

OATS.—Last sales were at 43 a 44 cents.

CLOVERSEED.—Considerable sales of new Cloverseed of prime quality have been made from stores at $7,25. The wagon price of this description is $7. Old seed is held from stores at $7.

MOLASSES.—At auction on Wednesday, 21 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses were sold at 19½ cts and a small lot of tierces and bbls. ditto at 23 a 24 cts.

OILS.—We continue to quote American Linseed from stores at $1 per gallon, and Sperm, at $1 a $1,05 for Fall, and $1,10 a $1,20 for Winter.

PROVISIONS.—There is scarcely any demand for Bacon and prices are nominally without change. We quote prime old Westsrn assorted at 4 cents: Hams at 4 to 7 cents according to quality; Sides at 3½ to 4 cents, and shoulders at 3 to 3½ cents. We note a sale of a lot of 300 New Baltimore cured hams, of a superior quality, at 9½ cents. In other descriptions we are not advised of any sales. New Western Lard finds purchasers about as fast as it arrives at 6½ to 7 cents for No. 1 in kegs, and at 6 to 6½ cents in barrels. We quote Baltimore cured at the same prices.

SUGARS.—At auction on Wednesday, 84 hhds Porto Rico were sold at $4,65 a $5,50; and 40 bbls. ditto at $5 a $5,65.

WAGON FREIGHTS.—We now quote to Pittsburgh at $1, and to Wheeling at $1,25 per 100 lbs

PITTSBURGH....JANUARY 5, 1842.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE, long one of the most respectable and influential papers in Philadelphia, we regret to say, is no more. Its interests have been transferred to the Pennsylvania Inquirer. It pains us to have to make this announcement. Before the proprietors decided to make the late changes in the manner of conducting, and the price of that paper, we esteemed it as one of our best exchanges, and we believe it stood high in public favor. But those changes sealed its death warrant. We predicted it at the time, and are not therefore surprised at this announcement.

The proprietors, in this change, committed two fatal errors, to wit, they attempted a *neutral* position, and they attempted to work too *cheap*. As to neutrality in politics we believe it absolutely impossible, unless a man is willing to be a mere weathercock, blown hither and thither with every changing wind, despised by many, and having the warm and hearty support of no one. An open and avowed enemy we can honor and respect We know where to find him, and we are not disappointed; but a *neutral* we cannot trust; we know not whether we shall find him an enemy or a friend.

So, also, the expectation of gaining a sufficient patronage to make up for working *too cheap*, is one founded in fallacy. Mankind always estimate a thing according to its cost.—Let a man put his goods lower than the market price, and purchasers will immediately suspect there is something wrong, that there is deception practised to take them in, that the goods are defective in some way. The same principle holds good in most concerns of life, and influences the purchasers of newspapers as well as those of goods. The present established price of newspapers and of advertising is as low as can possibly be afforded with safety, and any attempt to work under the present rates will certainly be attended with failure.—If the National Gazette had secured five times the amount of its former patronage by the late changes it would still have gone down, because it sold at, or less than, cost.

While on this subject, we cannot but express our regret that the Harrisburgh Chronicle should have seen proper to attempt the *cheap* system. We predict a failure.

For the Gazette.

HON. WALTER FORWARD AND MASONRY.

Since Mr. Forward's great talents have placed him in one of the most distinguished and important offices in this Union, his opinion will be entitled to more weight than formerly. I would therefore be pleased if you will publish the following extract from a letter written by him to Messrs. Gilleland, McAuley, Marshall and Jaynes in March, 1835, almost seven years ago:

"It is many years since I withdrew from the institution, *and from the period of my withdrawal I have uniformly recommended its dissolution*, not because I supposed it to be a political institution, or the shelter of murderers, but because I believed there was nothing in it worth a contest for its preservation, and *that its abandonment was but a reasonable sacrifice to public opinion.*"

The uniform recommendation of Mr. Forward that Masonry should be dissolved was precisely similar to that given by WASHINGTON in relation to the Cincinnati Society.

Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington has the following remark:

"However ill founded the public prejudices might be, he (Washington) thought this a case in which they ought to be respected, and if it should be found impracticable to convince the people that their fears were misplaced, he was disposed "to yield to them in a degree; and not to suffer that which was intended for the best of purposes to produce a bad one."

There it is shown that Washington thought public prejudice, no matter how ill-founded, ought to be consulted in such a matter, and in the case of the Cincinnati Society there was no *misconduct* pretended. But in the case of masonry, no man of standing, from EDWARD LIVINGSTON and WALTER FORWARD, down to the lowest, dare raise a voice in its defence, and yet its worthies persist in sustaining it in direct defiance of public opinion, in open and palpable disregard of the sentiments of Washington and the uniform recommendation of Walter Forward.

Mr. Forward thinks there is "*nothing in masonry worth a contest.*" It is certainly true that there is nothing in it worth a contest by honest or religious men; nothing that could induce worthy men to struggle to perpetuate it, after the exposures which have been made of its detestible nature. The testimony of our twenty-seven freemasons, men of high standing and veracity, that its practices "*weaken all the securities of life, liberty and property*" should, independent of all other evidence, induce all good men to denounce and abandon it. But Mr. Forward seems not aware that the baseness and knavery of the institution is the very thing which endears it to the zealous and devoted masons, and induces them to adhere so obstinately to it.

I was much pleased with the notice of the display of Masonic Foolery in Columbus contained in the letter from that place to Cincinnati which you published on Monbay last.

It proves that Masonry is gradually finding its proper level, and gives us assurance that if Antimasons persevere as John Quincy Adams advised them, the foolery of the Lodge will only rank with other mummeries which serve to excite the laughter of the hour.

Masonry has long defied the opinion of the good and the wise, but it cannot endure after it becomes a subject of general ridicule and contempt.

I repeat, then, PERSEVERE.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—The new brig at Fairmount, has at length been brought so near to completion, that foot passengers crossed it for the first time yesterday. By sunrise several thousand persons had crossed over, and during the whole day numbers were passing and repassing. The structure is at once simple and elegant, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising architect, Mr. Ellet, Jr.—*U. S. Gaz.*

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Officers and Managers for the ensuing year:

President.—Wm. Eichbaum.
Treasurer.—John D. Davis.
Secretary.—T. Liggett, Jr.
Managers.—E. Hughes, W. F. Coplan, G. W. Cass, J. L. Dawson, J. F. Kelly, J. Freeman, James May, B. Peterson, J. P. Bakewell, John Shipton.

From the Lynn (Mass.) Record.

FREEMASONRY ONCE MORE.

We have several times of late notified our readers of the attempt made in the various parts of the Union to revive this old shameless institution. It is indeed mortifying to believe, that mankind are so ignorant as to be liable to be imposed upon by a system of fraud and deception, like that of Freemasonry, the perjuries, blasphemies, murders, and wicked and selfish designs of which have been so often and so clearly exposed. It seems most strange that such an attempt should be made so soon after the general and tremendous excitement produced by the murder of Morgan, and when a large portion of the freemasons themselves and the most reputable portion of them, are evidently desirous that the institution should sleep in lasting oblivion.

We noticed a short time since, the laying of the corner stone of the Grand Lodge in Ohio. We also published the Prospectus of the "AMERICAN MASONIC REGISTER [of Albany N.Y.] devoted to Masonry, Literature and useful knowledge," which the Masonic brethren *recolved* ought to be sustained. A friend has recently favored us with a file of those papers, from which we propose occasionally to regale our readers. The first thing which struck our eye was the Triennial Meeting of the Grand Masonic bodies of the United States at New York city, Sept. 14, 1841—the officers elected—proceedings, &c., a sketch of which, by way of a few extracts, we will now give:

"*The General Grand Encampment, and the General Grand Chapter of the United States.*"

Held their Triennial meeting at the Hall of Morton Encampment, in Concert Hall, in the city of N. York, on Tuesday the 14th day of September last, and closed an interesting session, after sitting three days. A large number of representatives were in attendance from the various states of the Union; and the deliberation of both bodies, were characteristic of the Great Principles of Peace and Love, which so eminently distinguish our Order. The sessions of the two bodies were busy ones; and from the reports of the various Sir Knights and Companions, the prospects of the Institution in the various states of the Union with but little exception, never wore a more favorable aspect.—There appears to be a determination in repairing our Temple, from the shocks which it has sustained in past years, to employ nothing but good *material*, such as will stand the test of public scrutiny, and be found worthy of the Grand Overseer (the D—l)—nothing less than square work.

In the G. G. Encampment, and Chapter, action was held on several important subjects, which are interesting to the fraternity, which we shall present to our readers in detail, so soon as we can obtain a copy of the proceedings.

Subordinate Encampments were authorised to be established in Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. A petition for the formation of an Encampment in Alabama, was referred to the officers of G. G. E. to take such action in the premises, as was deemed proper. A Grand Encampment for the state of Ohio, was also authorized. The next triennial meeting of the G. Grand Bodies, will be held at New Haven, Conn., on the 2d Tuesday of Sept. 1844.

The following officers were elected for the three years ensuing:

GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE U. STATES.

M. E. Sir James M. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y. G. G. M.
M E. Sir J. K. Stapleton, of Baltimore, Md. D. G. G. M.
" W. I. Reese, of Lancaster, O., G. G. Generissimo.
" Wm. H. Ellis, of New Haven, Con. G. G. C. G.
" & Rev. R. Punshon, of Cincinnati, O., G. G. Prelate.
" Robt. Smith of Portsmouth, N. H. G. G. S. W.
" & Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, G. G. J. W.
" Ed. A. Raymond, of Boston, Mass., G. G. Treas.
" C. Gilman, of Baltimore Md., G. G. Recorder.
" S. W. Robinson of Boston Mass., G. G. Warden.
" E S. Barnum, of Utica N. Y., G. G. Std Bearer.
" Joel G. Candee, of N. Y., G. G. Sword Bearer.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

M. E. & Rev. Paul Dean of Boston, Mass., G. G. H. P.
" Joseph K. Stapleton of Baltimore, Md., D. G. H. P.
" Ingolds W. Crawford, of Conn., G. G. K.
" Ezra S. Barnum, of Utica, N. Y., G. G. S.
" Charles Gilman, of Baltimore, Md., G. G. Secretary.
" Edward A. Raymond, of Boston, G. G. Treasurer.
" Nathan B. Haswell, of Burlington, Vt., G. G. M.
" & Rev. R. Punshon, of Cincinnati, G. G. Chaplain."

So the REV. PAUL DEAN is covered over with Masonic honors—GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST, &c., &c., and Edward A. Raymond, General Grand Treasurer, &c. Will the true disciples of Christ hear the former preach with more edification, or the friends of the latter entertain a more exalted opinion of him? We trow not. Truly, the Masonic brethren of Massachusetts are great men abroad, whatever they may be at home. There is "Rev. brother E. M. P. WELLS," Grand Orator at Portsmouth, must not be forgotton among the others. Orator Brainard of New London, Ct., also continues to be "a very great mason," in Mr. Colden's sense of the expression, and to defy the "world in arms" to put him down. Are the *Rev. Gen. Grand High Priests* really desirous of figuring before the world as Freemasons, after all that has been said and done, and proved, to the disgrace of the order? If so their, religious societies are to be pitied.

The following communication from a veteran Antimason, is on the same subject:

From the Lynn Record.

FREEMASONRY.

MR. EDITOR: I accidentally fell in with a Newspaper printed in Albany, N. Y., called the "American Masonic Register." Its date is Oct. 2d, 1841, giving an account of the GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT, &c., OF THE UNITED STATES!—One would think from the display, if he was unacquainted with Masonic pomposity and falsehood, that the ENCAMPMENT consisted of fifty or a hundred thousand men, drawn up for review. We see nothing, however of this. It seems to be very much like the Butcher killing the hog—*great cry and little wool.* And the accounts of the officers, all of whom to a man, *were Noblemen of the first order!* M. E., which probably means *Most Eminent* or *Most Excellent;* and then, as if that was not enough, and to show their claims to Knighthood, follows "SIRS" in abundance? In a word, to cap the climax of absurdity, folly and nonsense, I find them, all, without a single exception, to be G. or GRAND Fellows! Some appear also with G. G., which would express GENERAL GRAND!! A combination of facts and circumstances here instinctively rush on my mind. Have these men, heaping on themselves these truly ridiculous titles,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANAARY, 6, 1842.

CARDS.—Our neighbors are calling upon the Mechanics, Merchants, &c., of our goodly City, to send in their Cards. Not to be outdone in this matter, we will just say that we will insert *cards as cheap* as any of them, and we believe a card in our paper will be as beneficial to the advertiser as in any other paper in the city.

☞ Having no change of importance to note in our Prices Current we leave out the list this week.

MONEY AFFAIRS.—Much excitement has existed in our community, since yesterday morning, in reference to the currency, owing to the brokers refusing to buy Illinois paper. The excitement against this paper started in Cincinnati, and originated in a report that the Bank of Missouri had thrown it out. Late Illinois and St. Louis papers say nothing about it, and it is the opinion of our most prudent brokers that there is nothing to warrant the present excitement. A day or two will determine. Some of our brokers are buying it at about 20 per cent. discount.

BANK OF GRANVILLE is getting better, and is now selling at 20 per cent. A letter from the Cashier appears in the Pittsburgh Intelligencer this morning, which states that the pending suit in the Supreme Court of Ohio has been decided in favor of the bank.

There is a report, also, this morning, against the *Bank of Canton*, the cause of which we cannot trace. One of our brokers has thrown it out.

We leave out our exchange list to-day, from the impossibility of giving it correct, but will keep our readers informed of any changes, as far as possible.—*January* 5.

CURRENCY.—The excitement in reference to money affairs has somewhat subsided to-day, and there is an easier feeling in reference to Illinois paper, though it is purchased at the same rates as on yesterday. Our brokers received neither letters or papers from the west to-day and are somewhat in suspense, though more inclined to purchase than yesterday.

The whole trouble no doubt springs from a redundancy of western currency, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining eastern exchange. The rates of exchange are now enormous, and ruinous to those who have remittances to make, and the whole of western money will finally have to be taken for what it is worth in par money before any permanent relief will be experienced.

Illinois paper is no doubt as good now as formerly, and ought, in fact, to be better, since the Bank has commenced the process of reducing her issues, and doubtless would be, but for the fact mentioned above, the scarcity of eastern funds.

The St. Louis New Era, of the 28th, says that the demand for money was never so great before in that city. One cause of the scarcity is the repudiation of Cairo notes, $150,000 having suddenly ceased to circulate. Another cause is that eastern creditors have been drawing for their balances: and since the first of December probably a quarter of a million of dollars have been withdrawn in this way from the active means of the city. The offices have been forced to cease all discounts, their deposites having been so much reduced as to make this an imperative duty.

Granville paper is purchased to-day at the same rates as on yesterday, though it is thought by the brokers that it will gradually improve.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the rates of discount on Illinois paper is very high. It is quoted at 25 per cent discount. Ohio paper is quoted at 15 per cent. discount. Pennsylvania state scrip is also quoted at 25 per cent., and other Pennsylvania paper at 15. Thus it will be seen that our state scrip, which will be received in taxes and Canal tolls, and is at par at every place where issued, is rated in Buffalo at the same value as Illinois money; and Pennsylvania Bank paper at the same rate as that of Ohio.

A Bill has been reported in Ohio to repeal the charter of the German Bank of Wooster, and appointing commissioners to take possession of its assests.

The new Bank Commissioners appointed in Ohio are Wm. Conclin, of Cincinnati; Bela Latham of Columbus; and E. W. Hubbard of Lorain.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—Six ship loads of Iron rails, for that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road extending from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, have reached Baltimore from Great Britain, forming an aggregate of 2855 tons. This is only one-third of the amount contracted for. Why could not this iron have been made in the United States? Shall we never learn wisdom by the evils we are suffering? This road will be completed as far as Hancock in the spring, and is expected to be open to Cumberland next fall.

FINE LOAD.—The Baltimore American states that one of the locomotives on the Winchester Rail Road conveyed last week, from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, in a single train, *eleven hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank was held on Monday last. The meeting was not large. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of a belief that the two last assignments were passed in violation of the spirit of the Act of Assembly and consequently void.

An adjourned meeting is to be held on the third Monday of February next.

RAIL ROAD SPEED.—The running time on the Western Rail Road, from Boston to Albany, 200 miles, on Monday last, was precisely *ten hours.*

From the Advocate.

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

The following named persons were elected on Tuesday.

FIRST (WEST) WARD.

Judge—Robt. Knox, (Hay.)
Inspector—John B. Sheriff, (Hay.)
" James Trainor, (M'Kenna.)
School Directors—John Caldwell,—3 years.
S. R. Johnston,—3 years.
Robt. Robb,—2 years.
Assessor—Thos. Perkins, (Hay.)
Constable—W. J. Miller, (Hay.)

SECOND (SOUTH) WARD.

Judge—J. D. Miller, (Shinn.)
Inspector—C. Barnett, (Shinn.)
School Directors—J. A. Bartram, (Hay.)
Miriss Tindle, do.
Assessor—Wm. Whittaker, (Hay.)
Constable—Geo. Dobbs, (Hay.)

THIRD (EAST) WARD.

Judge—Jacob McClelland, (Hay.)
Inspectors—William Chapman, (Hay.)
John Cupples, (——.)
School Directors—Dr. Robert Wray,
John Irvine.
Assessor—H. P. Smith, (Hay.)
Constable—Ezekiel Robins, (Hay.)

FOURTH (NORTH) WARD.

Judge—N. B. Craig, (Hay.)
Inspectors—Benjamin Darlington, (Hay.)
W. Rinehart, (Shinn.)
School Directors—D. H. Riddle, 3 years,
Luke Loomis, 3 years,
John M'Ilwain, 2, years,
J. B. McFadden, 2 years,
Assessor—Joseph O'Brien.
Constable—J. W. Dobbins.

FIFTH WARD.

Judge—John Hays, (Hay.)
Inspectors—Daniel Taylor, (Hay.)
J. A. Parkinson, (Shinn.)
School Directors—J. H. Ralston, 3 years,
William Sutch, 3 years,
William Gates, 1 year
Assessor—John Wilkins, (Hay.)
Constable—William Lemon, (Shinn.)

From the Pittsburgh Intelligencer.

THE PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

The Coal Trade of Pittsburgh and the immediate vicinity is very large, and amounts in the course of a year to a million, or near a million of dollars, and is every year increasing with the population and the great western demand. In Harris' Pittsburgh Directory, of 1837, p. 175, it was then estimated at 11,304,000 bushels, at 5c, $565,200. Mr. Lyford's estimate in his Western Directory, for all the manufactories of Pittsburgh, 5,712,000; and for steamboat supplies 52,000 Mr. Riddle, while editor of the Advocate, estimated the total value of the Pittsburgh coal trade at a million of dollars.

We see the Louisville Journal of the 18th ultimo. in the review of that market, states—"Arrived this week 80,000 bushels of coal, which is taken at 12½ cents per bushel, delivered;" making the sales in one week in that city $10,000.

We have no means of arriving at a very correct estimate of the large amount and value of this important trade to our city and county; but it is every year increasing.

A few days ago, we, in company with one of our little sons, who was anxious to see "the dogs hauling out coal in wagons from the pits," went on the Minersville Turnpike, and was astonished to see the very large number of carts, two, three, four, and six horse teams, constantly going and coming on that road alone; and this is only one of the many roads adjoining, as well as boats engaged in supplying our cities and manufactories. On consulting Mr. John Herron and others, on the Minersville Turnpike, we were informed that about 200 loads daily passed on this road to Pittsburgh. This gives employment to a great many poor and industrious men, who, with their carts or wagons go out twice or thrice a day—purchase the coal at the pits for 3½ cents, pay the cash down, haul them to the city, and sell them in loads from 18 to 84 bushels each, at 5½ to 6½ c a bushel, or from $1,12½ to $5 a load—thus giving all classes a chance for a constant supply at a fair price. Stone coal of the very best quality is inexhaustible about Pittsburgh. H.

The Havre de Grace (Md.) Advocate says—"The lady, Miss Rapp, in *this* State, who has received from *our* Treasury $600, &c., deserves well for her ndustry, care, and perseverance." What does the Advocate mean? Miss Rapp belongs to Pennsylvania—is a member of an industrious and enterprizing society of Germans at Economy, as sweet a little village as that man of the Advocate ever saw. Our Economy friends will *Rapp* Veazey over the knuckles, if he attempts to rob Pennsylvania of the honors which so worthy a daughter confers on her.—*Pittsb. Intelligencer.*

From the United States Gazette.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON, No. 2.

Mr. Barker's Nomination—Speculations in regard to it—the Opposition will unite against the President and his measures—they are confident and full of hope—the Whigs despondent—state of the Treasury—of the weather—some developments of extravagance, &c., may be expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1842.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—I mentioned, yesterday, the nomination to the Senate of James N. Barker, as First Comptroller of the Treasury, the post from which he was removed by General Harrison, and in which he was succeeded by Mr. Forward. This nomination will of course be supported by the opposition in the Senate, and opposed by all the Whigs, except such as deem it proper to sustain the President in the choice of the officers through whom he is to conduct the Government. I know not the motive for thus restoring Mr. Barker. Whether it be that he is considered an able and faithful public officer, that he has been hardly dealt with, or some other cause, but it cannot be forgotten that he was very strongly censured, some two or three years ago, for having been culpably negligent in detecting the deficit of Mr. Swartwout, Collector of New York; and certain it is that he was during the last Presidential campaign, one of the most active and bitter opponents of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." If the President has any expectation of conciliating the opposition, or disarming their hostility towards himself, and his measures, by bestowing favors upon individuals of that party, however, prominent or influential they may be, I apprehend he will be disappointed; for, though willing to accept his favors, they will neither appreciate his magnanimity, nor be deterred from their hostile purpose, That the party have made up their minds to oppose Mr. Tyler, in a body, and especially to resist to their utmost the passage of his Fiscal plan, cannot admit of a doubt.

The opposition in Congress and this city are full of confident hope, and will act with concert and energy, while the Whigs seem dejected, dispirited, and despondent. They act with no concert nor consultation, and appear to be a body without a head and without a leader.—Whose the fault is that they are thus estranged from and suspicious of each other, or whether it is possible for them to come together again and act harmoniously, I do not undertake to say.—One thing, however, I will predict, namely, that if they continue thus much longer, they will be scattered so far and so wide that they never will be able to rally again. A party can no more exist, and be efficient for action without organization, without a common motive of action, and a common object to animate their hopes and prompt their exertions, than an army can be made efficient without a head and without discipline and obedience.

It is stated that drafts to the amount of a million of dollars are due, or will be presented to-morrow for payment at the Treasury, which there are no funds to meet. I hope this report may not be true; but have too much reason to fear it is.

The weather continues to be delicious, but I see a storm brewing. Is Mr. Espy "the Storm King" any where about?

You may keep on the look out for some developments, during this winter, possibly in a month or so, of a few of the extravagances and wasteful expenditures of the two former administrations. These developments will show that the charges brought against the two administrations by the Whigs in Congress and elsewhere were not all "leather and prunella."

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

From the United States Gazette.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 3d, 1842.

At an election held this day at the Banking House, for twenty Directors, to serve for the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

1. James Robertson,
2. William Drayton,
3. William Rawle,
4. Robert C. Hall, of Carlisle, Pa.
5. Joshua Lippincott,
6. John Hemphill,
7. Moses Kempton,
8. Wm. B. Fling,
9. Oliver Fuller,
10. FosterG Crutcher
11. Edward Coles,
12. John Bacon,
13. Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore,
14. John Potter, of Princeton, N. J.
15. Leonard S. Suarez, of N. York.
16. John S. Donnell, of Baltimore,
17. Benj. W. Richards,
18. John R. Neff,
19. Manuel Eyre,
20. Moses Wills of Columbus, N. J.,

T. S. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The State Abolition Convention met at Columbus, Dec. 29th, and continued in session two days. SAMUEL LEWIS, of Cincinnatti, former School Superintendent of O., was chosen President. Gen. PAINE, of Lake co., and R. Hanna, of Harrison; Vice Presidents; R. McMurdy of Franklin, and H. C. Taylor of Lorain, Secretaries. The Columbus Freeman says there were more than 200 delegates present from 37 counties of the State; one hundred and twenty-eight of whom were enrolled, and all of whom voted for Leicester King, Esq., of Trumbull county, for Governor. Judge King was informed of his nomination, appeared before the Convention, and in a brief speech, accepted the nomination. The report in the Statesman says:

"He assured the convention of his sincerity in the cause of civil liberty—his devotion to the great principles of the Constitution, and his willingness, since he had the honor to receive the nomination, to lend his aid and influence in the accomplishment of the great objects the party had in view, and to insure the ascendancy of their principles."

A State Central Committee consisting of Mess. R. McMurdy, A. H. Warner, E. E. Matoon, G. W. Ellis, J. Bull, M. Westerville, and M. D. Pettibone was appointed, and a memorial to the Legislature now in session was agreed in, and Thomas Morris selected to present it. A resolution was also adopted, requesting the State Central Committee to call a mass Abolition Convention on the —— day of —— 1842. We observe by the report of the proceedings in the Statesman, that Thomas Morris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Chase, Mr. Parish, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Walker, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Hart, Mr. Payne and Mr. Purdy, were the active members in the Convention.—*Cleve. Herald.*

GREAT FIRE IN THE VILLAGE OF MEDINA.—We regret to announce that a fire broke out in this village about two o'clock on Saturday morning, in E. Bent's building on the east side of the main street, occupied by Mr. C. S. Parks merchant, which entirely destroyed that store, the whole of Dr. Hill's block of stores, the Eagle Tavern and several small buildings. The Eagle Tavern was occupied by Mr. Richard Martin—a part of its contents only were saved. Hill's block was occupied by Messrs. Vibbard & Northrop as a drug and grocery store, and but a small part of whose stock was saved; also by J. D. Foot, as a dry good store by H. & J. H. Goodrich as a cap and fur store; and by A. A. Norton, as a dwelling house and tailor's shop, all of whom have sustained severe losses. Mr. Parks, besides his whole stock of goods, had consumed a considerable amount of money in Bank bills.

Mr. B. Fairman, and others, are also losers by the fire.

The whole loss will probably exceed $25,000, a small part of which only is covered by insurance.—*Medina Sentinel.*

From the National Gazette.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports for the fiscal year ending 30th of September last are reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, to amount to $124,167,383
And the exports, 121,161,311
Of the latter item, $106,059,685 consisted of Domestic productions.

The imports of the year ending the 30th of September, 1840, amounted to $107,141,519
And the exports amounted to 132,085,946
Of the latter item, $113,895,634 consisted of Domestic productions.

The amount of imports of foreign productions and fabrics into the country the past year has exceeded that of the previous year more than seventeen millions of dollars; while the amount of exported articles the past year has fallen short, of that of the previous year upwards of ten millions of dollars.

It must be recollected that these statements, although official, do not give an accurate view of the debit and credit sides of the account abroad, where it must be finally settled. The amount of imports are ascertained by the actual invoice cost at the places from whence the articles are imported. The value of the exports are ascertained by *estimating* their value at the places from whence the articles are shipped. The amount of the imports are therefore always accurate and show the sums which they cost abroad. Not so, however, with the amount of the exports. That, from the manner in which it is ascertained, is illusory. The articles composing our exports sometimes produce abroad an amount considerably larger than the estimated amount in this country, and sometimes fall short of producing that amount. The latter will most unquestionably prove to be the fact with the articles constituting the great bulk of the exports for the past year.

Among the articles of export of domestic production, cotton constituted in 1840 nearly one half of the whole amount. In that year there were exported 1,876,603 bales, averaging about four hundred pounds each In 1841, the number of bales exported has been 1,313,277 bales, which, averaging them at four hundred pounds each, gives 525,310,800 pounds. We believe it will be readily admitted that, after adding to the amount, which this cotton produced abroad, the amount of freight earned by American vessels engaged in transporting it, there will be an average loss sustained, of at least, two cents on every pound. This will make ten millions and a half of dollars to be deducted from the amount of our exports, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. This must be obvious to any one, because the whole amount of our imports are payable abroad, and our exports operate to effect an offset, to the amount only, that they produce abroad. Admitting that all the other articles of domestic productions, which are embraced in the exports; (excepting cotton,) have produced abroad the amount which they are estimated at, where they were shipped, (which is very doubtful) our imports during the past year have exceeded our exports more than twenty-seven and a half millions of dollars. That is not all. The amount of specie brought into the country, as well as that sent out of it, are both included in the amount of imports and exports reported by the Treasury Department. What the actual amounts are of specie imported and exported during the past year, we have not the means of judging with any degree of accuracy. We should suppose, however, that the amount exported exceeds the amount imported at least five millions. If so, that must be taken off from the amount of our exports; which, added to the excess of imports, makes the amount thirty-two millions and a half of dollars.

What a picture is here presented to the view of the American people! The nation taking from foreigners in one year of their productions and fabrics thirty-two millions and a half of dollars, more than its own productions enables it to pay for! We are told by a leading paper in a neighboring city, that such has been the demand for those foreign articles, that those who have been engaged in bringing them into the country have made good profits, and have done *rather too good a business.*

Can any one fail to be surprised that distress succeeds such extravagance? One half of the surplus produce of the next year already consumed in advance of preparations for its growth! Surely the state of things that has led to such extravagance and over-consumption of the productions of foreign labor cannot last. Nor is it possible that the same thing can be repeated again in the year that we have already entered upon. The evils flowing from this excess of importations during the past year, have as yet hardly begun to be felt. They have yet to be experienced.

HORRID MURDER.—We take from the Tribune the following account of one of the most awful murders that has ever fallen to our lot to record.

"New Year's day in this city was marked by a murder than which few more atrocious stain the records of crime. It seems that an irishman, a shoemaker, named Toppen, residing in the rear of the house No. 89 Orange street, where the murder was committed, had lived with his wife for some time in a quarrelsome manner and especially during New Year's day they had violent altercations. About 11 o'clock, his wife expressed a wish to go to the pump and get a pail of water. She was seized by her husband, who endeavored to prevent her from going. She made several attempts, and was as often compelled by her husband to remain. Some angry words ensued between them, when he seized a chair, and struck her several violent blows over the head, in which he broke the chair into a number of pieces. The brute then got hold of a broom, which he broke over her head; not satisfied with this he stabbed her in several places in the stomach with the pieces of the broomstick. The fiend then seized a hammer and struck her several more blows on the head and body.

His murderous appetite was not yet satisfied; he told his wife to go to bed, which she did, when he dragged her out and still continued to beat her. Their son, about 14 years of age, called to visit his parents about one o'clock, and on entering the room he found his mother lying on the floor bleeding profusely from the head, and his father beating her with a grate blower. The son retreated as soon as possible from the horrid scene. A woman named Kelly who resided in the same room was an eye witness to the transaction, and stated that he continued to beat the deceased until near five o'clock in the afternoon, when death terminated her sufferings. Even after death the murderer seized a knife and fork, with which he tore out her eyes, and disfigured her face in a horrible manner. The deceased and her husband were persons of intemperate habits. The perpetrator of this horrid murder was soon after arrested, confessed his crime and was committed to prison.

A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body; and the jury returned a verdict that Elizabeth Toppen came to her death by injuries received from her husband, Thomas Toppen.

Unpardonable Negligence.—On Saturday evening, Mr. D. Watkins, of 643 Fourth street accompanied by his wife and little daughter, aged four years, went to the Menagerie, 37 Bowery—and in passing a leopard, that, owing to his supposed tameness, was not confined in a cage, but only chained by a collar, the animal sprang at the child in its mother's arms, —seized it with its mouth by the head, (the mother falling senseless from affright) and before the hapless little creature could be rescued its face and head were so fearfully lacerated, one of the eyes being nearly torn from the socket, as to endanger its life—and in any event to destroy forever its comliness.

The Courier, whence we obtain these facts, says the Amphitheatre was at the time crowded with females, whose shrieks, on witnessing the dreadful occurrence, were appalling. The right of the managers of the amphitheatre thus to expose the safety of visitors, will, we presume, attract the attention of the city authorities.—*N. Y. Amer.*

THE EFFECT OF THE U. S. BANKRUPT ACT ON LEASES.—It is important for the safety of leasors, that leases hereafter made should make proper provision *for the bankruptcy of the lessee,* as on such an event his estate and interest in the premises will pass to his assignees, if they choose to accept it, and not otherwise, if they do accept it they may transfer it to whom they please—even to a beggar—and the assignees will not remain responsible for rent after such transfer.

It is insufficient and immaterial that the original law contains a special clause, avoiding the lease if the lessee *should underlet, &c.,* because such a clause applies only to voluntary transfers by the lessee, and not to assignments *by the act of law.* Such a clause will not prevent the interest of the lessee from passing to his assignees, in Bankruptcy, nor restrict them the disposal of it.—*Bost. Daily Advertiser.*

From the Raleigh Register.

LAKE PUNGO, (NORTH CAROLINA.)

Lake Pungo, (in Hyde county) is a most beautiful sheet of water, about three miles long and two wide. Its average depth is now about seven or eight feet, having been reduced some four or five feet by the canal connecting it with Pungo river. On this lake is to be found one of the most remarkable echoes perhaps in the whole country—an echo which not only repeats words distinctly, but whole sentences. It was most amusing to syllable out a sentence like Sir Oracle, and, after a moment's dead repose, to have it returned to you with all its peculiarities of intonation and pronunciation. At every fresh essay,

Sweet echo sprang up from her home on the lake,
And seizing the perishing strain,
Sent the gay challenge with shadowy mark,
From tree-top to tree-top again.

LARGE TREES.—On portions of the timbered land, near lake Pungo, the trees are of almost incredible size; and it is not to be wondered at, standing as they have done for centuries undisturbed, and imbedded in a soil of surpassing fertility. A cypress was recently found there measuring 38½ feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of about 13 feet! Only think of a tree large enough for a horse stable, with room enough inside of it to admit of two carriages passing abreast of each other!

We were assured too, by a very respectable gentleman, that 13 bushels of corn were raised by a neighbor of his in the hollow of a cypress stump!

The contractor for the tributaries to the Pungo canal, informed us that "he has killed the present year, almost within sight of his dwelling, seventy deer! One day he killed two bucks, and caught, with a common hook and line, four hundred lbs. of fish!

From the Lancaster Examiner and Herald.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I saw a gentleman the other day who had been up through Pennsylvania, and I was so struck with his remarks that I wrote them down when I went home as near as I could in his own words. After observing that the German farmers were the best in the world, he said after he got into Mr. Stevens' district the people began to praise him, and it kept growing thicker and faster as he approached his residence, till he got to Gettysburgh, when he found him absorbing all admiration. His very enemies admire and even like the man; preferring his company, counsel and assistance to that of any other man. At the bar he is pretty near omnipotent. His speeches are short but a perfect ball of fire, throwing a vivid light into every crevice of the case. He never takes a note in the longest trial, his memory is so powerful as to grasp and hold every thing. His charities exceed in number and amount all the rest of the inhabitants in his county, in which there are 23,000. The worthy children of adversity are his by adoption. They flock to him from all the land round about, for counsel and comfort and money. I witnessed one case myself while here, and it did my heart good.

His private conversations are like his arguments, sparkling with diamonds. I inquired of the traveller which he thought superior, Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Stevens. He said Mr. Buchanan spends the whole year in laborious preparation to make three or four speeches in Congress. He does nothing else—three or four dry arguments in a year. Mr. Stevens makes a hundred more or less, abounding in wit as well as wisdom, and gives aid and support to every thing about him that is worthy of it. Every other great man I ever knew, has the best reputation a good ways from home—"distance lends enchantment to the view." The same is not true of Thaddeus Stevens; his reputation grows better and better as you approach him, and when you hear what he says, and see what he does, the reason is plain. The fact is, there is not a man in this nation who enjoys so enviable a reputation at home among those who have know him intimately for the past twenty-five years. D.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: In passing up Wood Street the other evening, I observed a large handbill headed with a wood cut of the Harp and Shamrock On reading it over, I discovered that it was a call for a Shinn meeting in one of the wards. I was astonished and disgusted to see old Ireland's National emblem, which so often graced Tara's ancient Halls, in days gone by, so far disgraced as to ornament a political handbill, for the purpose of gulling the low Irish.—Either the wrinter of the call, or the printer of the Bill, must have a poor opinion and slim knowledge of the Irish character, if they suppose they could deceive by such a bait.

CHARLEMONT.

For the Gazette.

FRIENDS OF M'KENNA AND OF PURE DEMOCRACY, BE ON YOUR GUARD!!

Notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Mayor, and his friends, by the editors of the Manufacturer and Mercury, under the instructions of David Lynch, Bob Kerr, William Little and Thomas Williams, and their efforts in procuring declinations of individuals nominated for council by the true democracy, these men calculate largely upon carrying their mongrel council tickets by the votes of the friends of honest democracy and of the regular nominee for Mayor. Let all true democrats opposed to amalgamation with federal Whiggery, look well to their rights, and not suffer Lynch, Williams & Co, or any of their satellites to impose any of their mongrel tickets upon them.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

From the Advocate.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade on the 24th ult.

Whereas, The carrying trade on the Public Works of Pennsylvania for the season just closed; as unofficially reported, exhibits a falling off as compared with the preceding year, and the aggregate tonnage passed during any year has not exceeded *one tenth* the actual capacity of the works.

Whereas, The fact is notorious that a large amount of business formerly monopolized by the Pennsylvania route, has for years past been lost to the same owing to the higher cost of transportation as compared with other routes, thereby greatly impairing the prosperity of Pittsburgh and the whole State.

Whereas, The public mind is perhaps more fully persuaded now than at any former period, that some essential reform in the administration of the Public Works is indispensable to their complete success as a system; to the relief of the people from taxes and to the realization of that high measure of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial prosperity, which the public expenditures were calculated and intended to stimulate and promote; and

Whereas, it is believed that the Governor and Canal Commissioners entertain views and opinions kindred to the foregoing, and are anxious to use their authority and influence for bringing the Pennsylvania route into that public favor to which, by its geographical position, it is entitled, and that in the counsels to be had for this object, it would be agreeable to them, and probably of great public importance, that an intelligent representation from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh should participate, inasmuch as the evils complained of have been more generally seen and felt, and are better understood in those cities than elsewhere. Therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas S. Clarke, Jeremiah Butler, James S Craft, and W. H. Lowry, Esqs., John Shipton, and Hon. W. Porter, (with power to add to their number and fill vacancies) be requested to act as a committee of this association to correspond [with the Philadelphia Board of Trade and with the Canal Commissioners, and at a time to be mutually fixed by them, repair to Harrisburgh, there to co-operate with a similar committee, of such shall be sent from Philadelphia, in a consultation with the Canal Commissioners and other public authorities, for the purpose of effecting an important reduction in the customary cost of transportation on the main line of the Pennsylvania improvements, by a modification or reduction of tolls or otherwise, and generally to represent to, and confer with the Canal Commissioners on the interests of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania," as the same are identified with the internal improvements of the Commonwealth. Attest J. KING, Sec'y.

U. S. CENSUS.

Statistics of the White Population in the United States, from the Census of 1840.

Prepared for the N. Y. Tribune, by E. Williams.

States.	Total White.	*Uneducated
1. New York,	2,378,890	44,452
2. Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	33,940
3. Ohio,	1,502,122	35,394
4. Virginia,	740,968	58,787
5. Massachusetts,	729,030	4,448
6. Indiana,	678,698	38,100
7. Tennessee,	640,627	58,531
8. Kentucky;	590,253	40,010
9. Maine,	500,438	3,241
10. North Carolina,	484,870	56,609
11. Illinois,	472,254	27,562
12. Georgia,	407,695	30,717
13. New Jersey,	351,538	6,385
14. Alabama,	335,185	22,592
15. Missouri,	323,888	19,457
16. Maryland,	317,717	11,605
17. Connecticut,	301,856	526
18. Vermont,	291,218	2,270
19. New Hampshire,	284,036	942
20. South Carolina,	259,084	20,615
21. Michigan,	211,560	2,173
22. Mississippi,	179,074	8,360
23. Louisiana,	158,457	4,861
24. Rhode Island,	105,587	1,614
25. Arkansas,	77,174	6,567
26. Delaware,	58,561	4,832
Iowa Territory,	42,924	1,118
Wisconsin "	30,749	1,701
Florida "	27,943	1,303
Dist. of Columbia,	30,657	1,033
Total,	14,189,218	549,693

* Whites over 20 years of age unable to read and write.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE and STORE ROOM of the subscriber, situated in the Village of MAHONING, Beaver County, Pa., near the junction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, now occupied by Mr. JOHN H. GILLESPIE. The house is well calculated for a public house, being of a sufficient size and well furnished; the stabling is convenient and intended to accommodate travelers. The Village is improving; situation pleasant and healthy; surrounding country fertile. Three public roads pass through the Village. If I should rent, it is with the express understanding that it should be kept as a Temperance House—there being no tavern in the village. I think one of that character would be patronized. To any person well recommended the terms will be made accommodating and easy; none other need apply.

WM. SIMPSON.

Mahoning Cross Cut, Pa., Jan. 3, 1842. j7—3tw.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MY Creditors will take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Pa., for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the 3rd Monday of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Washington; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged. JOHN IMLAY.

Jan. 7, 1842.—3t.

CLASSICAL, MERCANTILE, & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

South-West Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

REV. GORDON T. EWING, PRINCIPAL.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

HEBREW, Greek, Latin, French, and English; Book-Keeping; the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Chemistry; Natural History; Mathematics; Geography; Use of the Globes; Astronomy; History, Ancient and Modern; Elocution, Composition, Rhetorick, and Belles Lettres.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

English in all its Branches, $12 50
Classics and Mathematics, $15 00
French an extra charge.

The structure of the Languages is taught by Analysis, which is well calculated to facilitate improvement and secure permanent advantage.

To students intending to pursue collegiate studies, a thorough acquaintance with Elementary Science is imparted, well adapted to prepare for College—entrance, examination, and to carry through their respective Classes, with ease to themselves and credit to their Professors.

The strictest attention is paid to the morals and gentleman-like deportment of the Pupils.

The term commences on the first Monday of January, 1842.

HOURS IN ATTENDANCE.

Five hours and a half each day, and *five days* in the week Dec. 31, 1841.—d&w3t.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1842.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of six per cent on the capital stock for the last six months; payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN SNYDER,
Jan. 5.—d&w3t. Treasurer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The article below is from the pen of one of our most intelligent medical men, whose statements are entitled to the fullest confidence.—The case he details is really a remarkable one, and might well have been supposed beyond the power of medicine:

"It is rare indeed that fallen humanity is made to experience from the hand of Providence so much severe and protracted suffering, and such calamitous and shocking mutilation as has fallen to the lot of *James Wyckoff*, a lad fifteen years of age, now living in the town of Clarence, in this county.

"James is the son of a farmer, the offspring of healthy and reputable parents, who have a numerous family of robust children. Without any assignable cause he was suddenly deprived of the sense of hearing some ten years since, which was soon followed by what was probably an attack of *dry gangrene.* This rapidly destroyed, first the palate, the bones of the roof of the mouth, and then a considerable portion of the upper jaw, upper lip, and the whole of the nose, both bone and cartilege, as well as integuments. It would be difficult to imagine in what way a more unsightly deformity could be impressed upon the 'human face divine.' This frightful disease ceased its ravages on the face after several months, to renew them again in other parts of the system with greater and more destructive severity.

"Some two years ago a 'black spot'—as the intelligent mother of this most unfortunate child told the writer of this—was observed under the nail of each big toe. This ominous appearance was the precurser of a second attack of gangrene, which gradually extended over each foot and leg to within four inches of the knee. A separation then took place, and in due course of time *both limbs dropped off.*—The fingers of the right hand were next attacked by this consuming malady, which extended to within a few inches of the shoulder, and at length the right arm fell to the ground like the dead branch of a living tree. The disease then showed itself at the elbow of the left arm and on the left shoulder, producing extensive exfoliation of the bones, &c. The integuments of the right side near the centre of the ribs, and of the right eye were also affected with the same destroying complaint in its incipient stages.

On examining the boy, who, notwithstanding he is deaf and mute, is really intelligent and sprightly, the greatest marvel to us was, how it was possible for a constitution so very feeble and lifeless, that the system was falling rapidly to pieces from the death of its parts, could, when reduced to a mere *fragment* of humanity, hold out, and prolong for years, a miserable existence. Strange as it may seem we found this *piece* of a child sitting at the dinner table with the rest of the family, and feeding himself with meat, potatoes, bread and the like, with an evident relish of his hearty meal. His stumps of limbs, which lately presented a hideous mass of eating ulcers, are now healing over kindly, and nothing but the scars are left to tell the injury done to the left shoulder and the parts that surround the right eye, the lower jaw, and the fragments of ears still growing on a head, the appearance of which we shall not attempt to describe.

The certain check given to this terrible, spreading and hopeless malady—the removal of the intense protracted pains ever excited by irritable fungous flesh connected with dead animal matter—the quiet sleep, increased strength, and stable convalescence so manifest in the person of James—were all, and doubtless justly, attributed by his mother to the *exclusive use,* for the last six weeks, of regular portions of Mr. C. C. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Those who have witnessed the truly auspicious, and most unexpected effects of this medicine in this very extraordinary case, are unanimous in the opinion that had it been early administered when the disease was comparatively small and feeble, and the constitution sound and vigorous, it could not have failed to prevent one of the greatest calamities that can befall a human being.

The above medicine, we understand, is for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Dec. 31. corner 6th and Wood streets.

JACKSON & SPENCER,

WROUGHT NAIL MANUFACTURERS,

Cherry Alley, between First and Second streets,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, HORSESHOE NAILS, and all kinds of WROUGHT NAILS, warranted to be superior to any others made in the country, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their ware, and judge for themselves.

N. B. All kinds of JOBBING, in the Smithing line, done with neatness, on short notice.

Dec. 24, 1841.—w3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the travelling community generally, that he is prepared to accommodate as many as will favor him with their patronage at his Hotel, situated on Main street, near the Neshannock bridge, at the sign of the "GLOBE."

The chambers are spacious and every apartment well furnished;—the table is always supplied with the best the country affords, and the luxureis of season, while the bar boasts of the choicest liquors.

He begs respectfully to suggest that those who favor him with their custom, he is confident will not leave him disappointed. D. S. STONE.

New-Castle, Dec. 23, 1841.—w3t*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Ewing, Jr., late of Robinson township, deceased, in pursuance of said will, will offer for sale all that Farm and tract of land situate in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Jones' Ferry, and six miles from Pittsburgh, at the mouth of Robinson's Run, containing 159 acres and 9 perches, strict measure; bounded by lands of James Cubbage, heirs of O'Harra and others, and by Chartier's Creek. On which are three dwelling houses and other buildings, with about 100 acres of clear land, and excellent meadows on the said run and creek. Under nearly the whole of said land there is abundance of coal easy of access. Terms made

PITTSBURGH.....JANUARY 3, 1842.

Bank of Granville, no sale.

☞ Our congressional reports are lengthy to day, but will be read with interest.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq., a highly esteemed and aged citizen of Philadelphia, died lately in that city. He was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society at the time of his death.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR THE EXCHEQUER.—The Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette says that he does not know where five votes could be got for the Exchequer Bill in the Senate. Mr. CLAY has not yet "defined his position."

WESTERN STOCKS ARE GOING DOWN, DOWN, DOWN!—In New York on Tuesday last, Indiana Bonds sold at 17½ and Illinois at 16¾.

GOOD NEWS.—It is stated in the St. Louis Republican, that the Bank of Illinois is about to stop all discounts, and go to work to reduce her circulation, preparatory to resumption of specie-payments.

TEXIAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—In the notices of this expedition, from the New Orleans Bee, an attempt is made to excite public sympathy, by asserting that the expedition was a *peaceable one* for the purposes of trade. This statement comes a little too late to obtain credence, after the many predictions of the southern papers of the glorious results of this expedition in the capture of Santa Fe, and the establishment of the Texian power over that part of Mexico. The idea is also preposterous, in view of the fact that Texas stands at present related to Mexico as a rebellious province, and Texians are, of course, considered as rebels wherever caught. We sympathise with those persons who have thus foolishly and inconsiderately thrown themselves into the jaws of Mexican cruelty, but they have no right to claim the assistance of this government. They must submit to the unavoidable results of their own temerity. They should have gone prepared to conquer or die.

TRIAL OF JUSTICE WILEY.—This person has been tried at New York, on a charge of having received stolen property to the amount of upwards of $180,000, in bank bills, gold, &c., charged to have been stolen early in June last, from the Frederick County Bank of Maryland, and by him received of the thieves as their counsel, and paid over to the Officers of the Bank, after receiving 8 per cent. on the amount of money paid over, viz: $122,619, the amount of commissions thus received being $9,809 52 cents.

After a lucid charge from Judge Kent, which occupied about an hour, the Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," but recommending the prisoner "strongly to the mercy of the Court."

[The punishment is a fine of $250 and six months imprisonment in the County Jail---both or either at the option of the Court---or imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years.]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—This body met at Anapolis on the 28th ult. The Message of Gov. Grason was sent in on the 29th. He enters into a long argument against the tariff. The public debt is stated at fifteen millions, about ten millions of which are considered as bearing on the state. The state is without the ability at present to meet her January interest, the permanent tax laid for that purpose not yet having produced a sufficiency of revenue. As soon as the tax law is fairly in operation, the state will be able to meet such demands promptly.

IN A BAD FIX.---It is said there is a deficit in the Treasury of the United States at present, of about $250,000. On Thursday last, the Speaker drew his draft on the Treasury for $70,000, being the sum appropriated for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives during the present session, which was returned unpaid, there being no funds in the Treasury to meet it with.

The correspondent of the Courier and Inquirer says this is not quite so bad as the misfortune that befel the young King of Arragon, in days long past, who, when returning one evening fatigued from the chase, and ordering his Major Domo to send his dinner, was refused on the ground that there were neither provisions in the palace, nor coin in the royal coffers wherewithal it might be procured.

MASONIC FOOLERY.—JOHN C. WRIGHT, senior editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has the following description of a masonic procession, in a letter dated, Columbus, Ohio, December 27, 1841.

"The masons have had a turn out to-day, St. John's day. They paraded the streets to the number of two or three hundred, with every variety of sash, badge and apron---some carrying cream jugs----some urns---others candles, squares, mallets, staves, &c. This, with a band of music, pleased the children, and occasioned the House to adjourn. It is said they had two or three good addresses in the church. I have no insight in these mysteries---their symbols are to me a sealed book [read Morgan's illustrations]---but they do not impress me as of much importance."

The House adjourned to witness a masonic procession, faugh! We would advise these fellows to get Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry, and commence cable-towing each other at once, they would then be admitted into the procession with the *noodles*, and not disgrace the *children* by their company.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION—*American Captives.*—The New Orleans papers received by yesterday's mail bring unpleasant intelligence, confirmatory of the report which had previously reached us, of the capture, by Mexican troops, of the expedition which left Texas some few months ago for the city of Santa Fe. In this expedition were several American citizens, who had joined it for business or recreation.—The circumstances under which they fell into the hands of the Mexicans are thus succinctly stated in the Bee:

"Sometime in June last, a trading expedition started from Austin for Santa Fe. The object of the expedition, so far as it was understood by our citizens, was purely commercial. The Government of Texas, desirous of opening a communication with Santa Fe, and establishing a commercial intercourse with the citizens of that country, furnished the expedition a military escort of several hundred men to protect the traders from the Cumanche and other Indian tribes, who infest the territory through which it had to pass. A number of the citizens of the U. States embraced an opportunity, apparently so secure, to visit Santa Fe---some as traders and others as guests of the escort; but having no official or responsible connection whatever with the military establishment. The expidition after enduring great privations, and encountering difficulties that decimated its ranks, was captured without making the least resistance, at Lagon del Corado, and together with the American citizens accompanying it, taken to the city of Mexico, there perhaps, to meet a cruel death or condemned to a yet more cruel existence in some of the mines of the republic."

The Bee contends that the capture of these American citizens is one which calls for the interposition of the United States, and adduces the two following examples:

"Mr. KENDALL, of the New Orleans Picayune, joined the expedition as a guest of the officer in command. He went as a citizen of the United States to visit a people interesting to his fellow-conntrymen on many accounts. He thought he had a right to go without forfeiting the protection of his government. Should he be suffered to perish without an effort to save him? A son of Gen. COMBS, of Kentucky, a youth of 19 years of age, was also a guest of the expedition. His father being a creditor of the Texan government, sent him there upon business. He was invited to go to Santa Fe, and did so as well form a laudable desire to see that country as to improve his health by exercise and the excitement of travel. Neither of these gentlemen had any connection with the expedition except as guests and citizens of the United States traveling under the escort of a friendly power. They have done nothing to withdraw themselves from the mantle of national protection."

Twenty-seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1841.

The Private Secretary of the President handed in several Executive Communications, which, without reading, were laid upon the table.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. Buchanan presented memorials from Merchants, Manufacturers and other citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for material alterations in the Bankrupt Law, or for its repeal. The memorials were laid upon the table.

Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay introduced his three Joint Resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution, in three important particulars, as named in the report of yesterday.

First, to restrict the Veto power so that Congress may pass a bill by a majority vote after it has been returned from the President.

Also, requiring, the Executive to return a Bill within the first three days of a new session of Congress, if the ten days shall not have expired before the adjournment of a prior session.

Secondly, to change the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, from the Executive to Congress.

Thirdly, to prevent the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office during the official time for which he was elected.

The Resolutions were read, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, made the special order of the day for the 12th January.

Mr. Preston moved that the fiscal plan of the President of the United States be taken up for consideration. Mr. P. expressed his earnest hope that the subject would be debated in a good spirit, and that either the scheme of the President, or something like it, or something else would be adopted, which would afford relief to the people. He did not despair, however, of some final and favorable action on the part of the Senate, in reference to the scheme submitted in detail by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Tallmadge moved its reference to a select committee, in order that it might receive the examination due to its importance. He moved that the committee consist of nine members. In making it, M. T. said he did not feel called upon to make any remarks. He was not in a state of health to do so, and he did not regard it proper to enter upon a discussion of the question of currency upon a simple motion of reference.

Mr. Buchanan said that he felt called upon to make some remarks upon the motion submitted to the Senate, and in reference to the plan which had been submitted by the President and his Cabinet.

But for such a scheme as this, Mr. B. said he could not vote. It proposed the establishment of a great Government Bank, at the head of which was to be placed the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan pointed out his objections to the bill in detail,---confining his objections; however, to the powers granted by the Bill to the officers of the Government.

Mr. Calhoun said he did not rise to oppose the motion of reference or to argue the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That plan merited all the compliments which had been bestowed upon it. It was simple, able and explicit, and triumphatly vindicated many grounds taken in time past by the party to which he was attached.

But the scheme was a Bank, not in name, but effect. The exchange parts of it were a bank in all its functions, and in this view he agreed with all that had been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania. It created also a great Government debt. It infringed upon the ground on which he and the friends with whom he acted stood. They would not abandon this ground in any essential particular.

Mr. Rives, in the absence of Mr. Tallmadge, who was unwell, complained of the discussion upon the ground that it was out of place before the committee had examined and reported upon it.

Mr. R. contended also that the Report and Bill presented no recommendation of a Government Bank. The Committee would recommend no such scheme as this. The Sub-Treasury system was also commented upon by the Senator from Virginia and greatly adverse to it.

Mr. Rives closed his remarks between three and four o'clock, when Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment, intending to speak to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal was read, Mr. Cushing suggested that the different committees be called upon for reports.

Mr. Burke did not wish to be debarred his right to the floor, and desired to conclude his remarks, but did not insist, and the Speaker called the committees in order.

Numerous bills of a private nature were reported from the committee of claims.

Mr. Burke then continued his remarks, on reference of Tariff question to committee of Ways and Means, and was followed by Mr. Merriwether of Georgia, during whose remarks the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1841.

Mr. Allen presented the proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio, asking the action of Congress as speedily as possible upon the subject of the apportionment, and stating that the effect of a delayed action would be the necessity of convening the Legislature in extraordinary session.

The Resolutions of instruction were read and left upon the table.

Mr. Walker presented a memorial from citizens of Mississippi, praying for an amendment of the Constitution upon the subject of a United States Bank, and the Currency generally. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Two resolutions were presented during the morning and laid over for future consideration.

SLAVE TRADE, &c.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department, stating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, that no correspondence had passed between the two Governments upon the subject of the mutual right of search on the high seas. The report was ordered to be printed.

BILLS, &c.

Two Bills were passed for the benefit of the Selma and Tennessee Rail Road, and to authorise the State of Louisiana to sell certain school lands.

CURRENCY PLAN.

Mr. Mangum said he did not design to speak at length, and in what he did say he wished to be understood as representing no party and no interest. He had looked at this tremendous scheme without consultation with any one.—He held perhaps peculiar opinions, and had studied to keep aloof from a consultation.

The paper was the production of a master mind who had been identified with a great and victorious party for many years. The scheme which it proposed was a tremendous one. He feared that any attempt to give it form and shape would prove unvailing. He was not disposed to dissect it. It was not, he thought, worth the labor which would be expended in its dissection. Mr. Mangum made a brief analysis of the scheme for the purpose of pointing out what he called the power and awfulness of the plan submitted for the consideration of Congress, and to the support of which both parties were called.

Mr. Mangum made some reflections upon the author of the scheme, and upon the state of the times, the circumstances under which they had been brought about, &c He stated that he had voted for a Bank for the first time in his life the last summer, and then under some doubts or the utility of the measures submitted. He did not believe then that any penacea could accomplish all the good expected. He believed that some and great good could be done, and he therefore voted for it.

But as to this scheme, modern times had not conceived of one so monstrous and dangerous. Reduced to the extremest suffering, the country, however, seemed in some parts ready to take it. Beggary was soon followed by slavery, and upon this principle he could only account for any willingness to receive the plan with favor. Before he would take such a plan, he would incomparably prefer the Sub-Treasury Bill as capable of far less mischief.

Mr. Mangum said also that he had seen, and it was lamentable to see, that in one great section of country, and in all the cities, this plan was recommended on account of its money aspect. The cities of the Union were all in favor of it, and for this reason. No Whig could support it, who opposed the Sub-Treasury bill, for that bill was opposed upon the ground that it created a Government Bank, or would lead to that. It was the scheme of General Jackson dovetailed, and he wondered therefore, that the party opposite should oppose it. It incorporated many of the powers of the Fiscal Corporation passed at the Extra Session of Congress, and his life on it, if it passed, it would be vetoed by the very man who could recommend a power which he then opposed.

Mr. M. concluded that all labor in preparation would lead to nothing It bore a naked false promise upon the face of it. It was the scheme of one mighty in power, and it was therefore a matter of wonder how it could be so opposed on the opposite side of the chamber. It was called no bank, but it was one, as any one could see, who would look at it, of the most odious character. It united the purse and the sword. It involved a question of constitutional power. It was ultra beyond any bank measure ever proposed, without a manacle to control it.

Mr. Mangum concluded his remarks with a severe criticism of this kind in opposition to the bill, and in conclusion he said he desired to treat public functionaries with great tenderness, and kindness, and would not, therefore, say any thing which could be regarded as personal.

The speech of Mr. Mangum had been of a character so severe and so personal in some of its reflections, that the last sentence excited general laughter.

There was no disposition to continue the debate to-day, and Mr. Benton moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet again on Monday next. The motion prevailed, and Mr. King of Al., moved an Executive Session; which was ordered.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various attempts were made to get in petitions, and some little confusion ensued; meanwhile the Speaker called the attention of the House to a circumstance which we understood as follows, viz: that, if certain additional matter which had been ordered to be incorporated in the census document, together with additional copoies, were to be printed, an expense of $60,000 would be incurred. A motion was here made to refer the subject anew to a select committee.

Several members having taken the floor for the purpose of presenting petitions, Mr. Andrews of Ky. insisted upon taking up the general orders of the day.

Mr. Meriwether resumed his speech, and having adverted to the call made by certain gentlemen upon the Southern Whigs to come up and rally under the protective standard, some sharp cross-firing took place between him and Mr. Irwin, of Pa., who denied, among other things, that he had rallied under any new standard, or deserted the Harrison flag, and called for any proof to the contrary.

Mr. Meriwether could only reply by referring to what was openly spoken of in political circles, and which represented the gentleman as having attached himself peculiarly to the interests of Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Proffit here called to order, which occasioned a general burst of laughter.

Mr. Meriwether went on with his remarks, and having replied to some parts of the arguments of Mr. Hudson, he turned to a refutation of the charges which had been made upon the Whigs of having increased the expenditures of the Government. He showed the utter hollowness and baseness of this charge; he had taken some trouble to inform himself particularly upon the subject.

It was alleged that the expenses of this year of 1841 were $32,000,000—now, sir, who made the appropriations for this amount? By turning to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury he found that between the 1st of January 1841, and about the 4th of March 1841, there were $4,000,000 expended. Was WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON in the Presidential chair then? He put the expenses of the Extra Session at about $1,000,000; it was in fact a little less. Now, for what purpose were the other twenty seven millions expended?---to defray the expenses incurred by the Van Buren party themselves, to meet the appropriations made by themselves, reported from their own Committee of Ways and Means! and yet, gentlemen have the effrontery to charge the Whigs with extravagance.

Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., then followed in a masterly effort in favor of a discriminating tariff, after which the House adjourned over to Monday.

STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A correspondent of the London Globe describes the state of Nottingham—

"Hundreds are starving on straw beds, without food, fire, or covering; and these are people who would work if they could get it. Each day, parties of men, with starvation in their looks and dressed in absolute rags, have been parading the town in processions of two, three and four hundred, carrying a board, on which is printed in large letters---"*distressed and out of work*" Other parties, to the number of thirty or forty, drag carts loaded with sand through the streets, and beg from door to door. The relief list at the Union workhouse contains 3,600 recipients. The house itself has 900 inmates crammed within its walls. * * * * Besides those receiving parish relief, upward of 2000 are starving. Distress and gaunt misery haunt the whole town. Trade is dead; not a single master employs full hands.

Meetings to devise measures of relief are going on."

The Blackburn Gazette thus speaks of the condition of the poor in that section of the country.

"The situation of the poor in Blackburn and neighborhood is at present truly deplorable. Even when in full work, the condition of the hand loom weaver is such as to excite commiseration, but, at the present moment, when wages are unusually low, labor scarce or unattainable, and the season most inclement, their sufferings appear to have reached the last stage of human endurance."

A London paper says that the debtors' prisons in Newcastle, Durham, Lancaster, &c., are all crowded to excess, from the commercial failures which have taken place within the last year. Another London journal tells us that on the 28th ult. there were 714 persons confined for debt, in five metropolitan prisons.

A Horrible Affair in Delaware.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Republican, writing from Georgetown, Sussex County, under date of the 27th, says:

"A report reached this place yesterday of a most heart-rending nature indeed. The particulars, as far as I can learn, are these. A man by the name of Hastings, living near Laurel, Little Creek Hundred, in this county, with his whole family, five or six in number, were all burnt to cinders a day or two ago. He had just built a new dwelling house, and it was supposed he had three or four thousand dollars in the house at the time, which has induced many to believe the whole family was murdered, the money taken from the house, and it burned to the ground over the heads of its murdered inmates. This is certainly a very serious and heart-rending affair, and if true, as to the last supposition, no pains should be considered too great to hunt down the murderers, and bring them to justice. The head of one of the blacks was found separate from the body, but I have not heard whether it had marks of violence upon it, or whether any more were found."

COON SKINS FOR TAXES.—The Greencastle (Indiana) Visiter says: "We learn, from good authority, that the tax collector of Boon county is receiving coon-skins in payment of the people's taxes. He takes the skins at their selling price at home, and, before he has to make his return to the State treasury, he makes his return to the fur company, by whom he is employed, and gets the money, together with a handsome per cent., no doubt."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—Several anti-slavery meetings have recently been held in our city. One last week in Cherry street above Tenth, by the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. It was a semi-annual meeting, and was unusually large. The proceedings were deeply interesting, and at the same time, moderate and patriotic. Several eloquent speeches were made. A gentleman from Boston named Collins, made an able address. The prospect of the cause, he described as every way encouraging, and it was determined, the ensuing year to do a much larger business in the way of lecturing and distributing gratuitous publications than heretofore. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and nearly $1000 were raised on the spot to carry it into execution. Simultaneously with this meeting an Anti-Slavery Fair was held in the Session Room in Cherry street above Fifth. The display was chaste and beautiful, and between $700 and $800 were raised. It will thus be seen that those in our community, who are opposed to Slavery, are up and doing.—*Penn'a Inquirer.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, January 1, 1842.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of six per cent on the capital stock fo. the last six months; payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN SNYDER, Treasurer.

Jan. 3.—d&w3t.

GENUINE, ORIGINAL

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of Horses, which require an external application, such as Corks, Chafes or Galls, Cuts, Wounds, Sprains, Film in the Eye, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirlbone, Fetlock, and of the Pastern and Coffin Joints, &c., &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the Diseases of Horses; its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders, has occasioned its use for some of the "ills humanity is heir to;" such as Burns, Scalds, Weakness or Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Inflammatory Rheumatisms, &c., &c.

This article has been before the public about five years; during that time it has been used and highly recommended by a large number of citizens, among whom are twelve or fourteen Physicians, who regularly prescribe it for the complaints mentioned above. It is also in high repute with the "Botanical Doctors."

The testimonials on the inside wrapper, and the fact that within the last three years upwards of *one hundred and forty-four thousand bottles* have been sold in this vicinity, are evidence of the estimation in which the genuine Liniment is held.

For sale at the Drug Warehouse of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner 6th and Wood streets.

Dec 30.

EBBERT & DRAVO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,

Jan. 1, 1842.—wly. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Tavern Stand and sixty-three acres of land on the Franklin Road, eight miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good frame House, Barn and Stable, a large Wagon Shade, a Spring in the cellar, and a Pump at the door. The property will be sold on reasonable terms, or traded for property in Pittsburgh or Allegheny cities. If not sold it will be rented on the first of February. Any person wishing to see the place will inquire of Mr. John Wright on the premises, or William Ramage on the adjoining place, or Benjamin Ramage, living in Ross township, Allegheny county, one mile from Peter Ivory's Tavern.

BENJAMIN RAMAGE.

December 28, 1841.—w3t.*

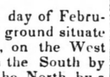
NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, by order of the Orphans Court of the County of Westmoreland, will be exposed to sale by public Vendue or Outcry, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, all that certain messuage and tract of Land containing

154 3-4 ACRES,

and allowance, bounded by lands of Jacob Byerly, lands in possession of Jacob Ludwick, and lands in the possession of Samuel H. Daily, and others, situate and being in the Township of North Huntingdon, in the said county, late the Estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same tract of land devised to Rebecca Robinson, by said deceased.

ALSO, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Greensburgh, on the West side of Main street, bounded on the South by a lot of Dr. John Morrison, on the North by a lot of Jacob Welty, having a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and other small buildings thereon.



ALSO, a part of lot No. 3 in the plan of said Borough, directly back of the above lot, on the West side of an alley, bounded by Jacob Welty, and others in the said county, late the estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same lots devised to Jane Fleming, by said deceased.

The sales will be held on the premises and the terms made known by John Bennett, Administrator, Cum Testamento Annexo of said Estate. By the Court,

JOHN CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 14, 1841.—w4t. ch'g $2 50.

ADAMS' PATENT PUMP,

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS,

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio, and SHERIFF & TATE, 3d street, Pittsburgh.

The PATTEN RIGHT for States, Counties and Towns, for sale by SILAS T. JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio.

THE Patent consists in connecting Wood and Metal Pipe, and letting off the water to prevent freezing in winter.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of these Pumps, as the constant and increasing demand for them from our Agents, Sheriff & Tate, of Pittsburgh, where large numbers of our Pumps have been in use for FOUR YEARS, is better evidence in their favor than any recommendation we could give.

The advantages of these Pumps, are cheapness, durability, ease of operation, and security against frost. They are also easily put up or removed.

Persons having Wells, Cisterns or Springs at a distance from the house, can, with this improved Pump, have the water brought wherever wanted.—The subscribers also furnish LARGE PUMPS for public use, or to supply engines for mills, &c. Pumps repaired, and Leaden Pipe for conveying water. Sheet Lead of any thickness, and Leaden Pipe of any caliber, suitable for conveying water, furnished at the shortest notice,

PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, O.
SHERIFF & TATE, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 7, 1841.—wly.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN PILLAR deceased, late of East Deer Township, Allegheny Co., to make immediate payment to them, and persons having claims against said estate will please present them, at the late residence of said deceased, to

GEORGE PILLAR,
ARCHIBALD PILLAR,
Executors.

Dec. 14.—w6t*.

MILLER'S OCOUGH SYRUP, a safe and very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years so much troubled with a severe cough as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.

Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr., S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh; and JOHN MITCHELL, and H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

Nov. 15, 1841.—d&wtl.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMFOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,

Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Litharge, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

July 1, 1841—wly.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.

PITTSBURGH.

April 30, 1841.—wly

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,

PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of

WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.

April 1, 1841.—wtm.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY---CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in moderr style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretotore, existing betweeu David Hunt and Willism M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

ROSE OINTMENT.

For Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

TETTERS, Ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally, are among the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Situated as it were on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficacy of undergoing a course of medicine, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet: such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently, or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generality of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show itself in the same or another part. When all those means have failed, and in many severe cases, a perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual.

The following respectable certificates show the virtues of the Rose Ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1838.

For twenty years I was severely afflicted with TETTER on the Face and Head: the disease commenced when I was seventeen years old, and continued until the fall of 1836, varying in violence, but without ever disappearing. During most of the time, great part of my face was covered with the eruption, frequently attended with violeat itching, my head swelled at times until it felt as if it would burst—the swelling was so great that I could scarcely get my hat on. During the long period that I was afflicted with the disease, I used a great many applications, (among them several celebrated preparations) as well as taking inward remedies, including a number of bottles of SWAIM'S PANACEA, EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, &c. In fact it would be impossible to enumerate all the medicines I used. I was also under care of two of the most distinguished physicians of this city, but without receiving much benefit, and I despaired of ever being cured. In the fall of 1836, the disease at the time being very violent, I commenced using the ROSE OINTMENT, [prepared by Vaughan & Davis.] In a few applications the violent itching ceased, the swelling abated, the eruption began to disappear, and before I had used a jar the disease was entirely cured. It has now been nearly a year and a half since, and there is not a vestige of the disease remaining, except the scars from the deep pits formed by the disease. It is impossible for me to describe in a certificate the severity of the disease and my suffering, but I will be pleased to give a fuller account to any person wanting further satisfaction, who will call on me. At the time I commenced using the Rose Ointment I would have given hundreds of dollars to be rid of the disease. Since using it, I have recommended it to several persons (among them my mother, who had the disease badly on her arm) who were all cured by it. JAS. DURNELL,

No. 156 Race street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1835.

Some months since I had a severe eruption on my face, of the nature of Tetter. I believe it was caught at the Barber's shop. My upper lip was almost an entire scab. A few applications of the Rose Ointment entirely cured it, there has been no return of it.

ANDREW BYERS, Chairmaker.
Corner of Willow and New Market streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1835.

Having been troubled for a length of time with a Tettery eruption on the face, which resisted all the applications I made to it, an acquaintance who had been cured of a similar disease by the Rose Ointment recommended it to me. The cure was perfect and almost immediate, and I recommend it as an active and valuable preparation.

JONATHAN ROBERTS,
Corner of Christian and Swanson streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1836.

I was recently troubled with a tedius herpetic eruption, which covered nearly one side of my face, and extended over the ear. Mr. Vaughan, proprietor of the Rose Ointment, observing my face, insisted on my trying his preparation, of which he handed me a jar. Although, in common with members of my profession, I discountenance and disapprove of the numerous nostrums palmed upon the public by ignorant pretenders, I feel in justice bound to except the Rose Ointment from that class of medicines, and to give it my approbation, as it has entirely cured the eruption, although it had resisted the usual applications. DANL. BAUGH, M. D.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Oct 26, 1841.—wfmeow Druggists, Pittsburgh

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

☞ Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,

Oct 25.—d1m&w3m. Assignees.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1¼ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 22 feet by 32, with basement finished in first rate style, with out buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¾ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 300 feet on the All